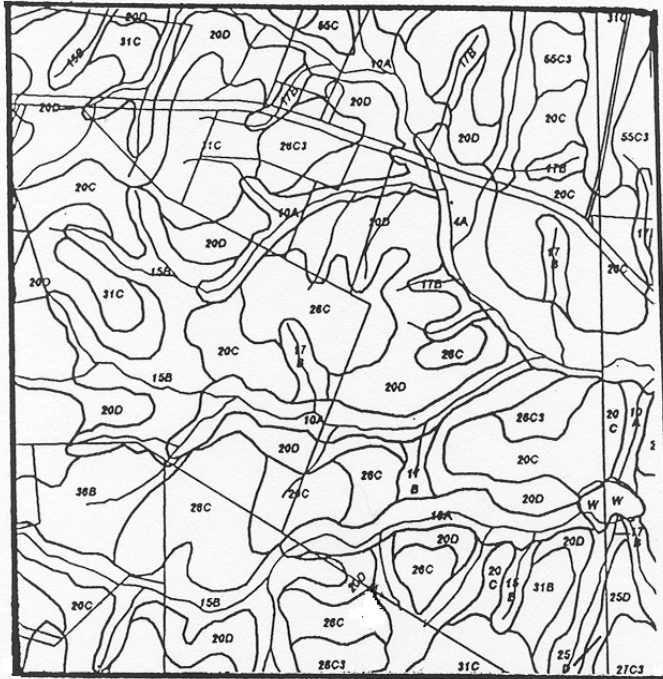


INTERPRETIVE GUIDE TO THE SOILS OF FAUQUIER COUNTY, VIRGINIA



County soil survey information to be used
with updated soil maps

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Special Thanks to the Fauquier County Geographic Information System Office for their
Assistance in Updating this Document and the Soil Maps

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USE OF INFORMATION IN THIS GUIDE

HOW TO USE THIS INFORMATION

This material is **intended for planning purposes, as well as to alert the reader to the broad range of conditions, problems, and use potential for each mapping unit.** A mapping unit (for example, "73B") is the countywide sum of all mapping delineations (all the "73B" areas in the County). For most mapping units in Fauquier County, the individual series in a mapping unit name (for example, "Penn" soils in the 73B mapping units or "Purcellville" soils in the 23B mapping unit) map account for only 50% of the soils actually to be found in the mapping unit. The mapping unit potential use rating refers to the overall combination of soil properties and landscape conditions. Therefore, a mapping unit rated as having good potential for urban uses probably contains some areas that have much poorer potential. Conversely, a mapping unit rated as having poor potential for a designated use may contain areas with good potential for that use. In on-site investigations, work is completed with much greater detail and inclusions of good or problem soils are specifically identified.

The information in this guide will enable the user to determine the distribution and extent of various types of soil and the kinds of problems which may be anticipated.

HOW NOT TO USE THIS INFORMATION

The information in this guide is **not** intended for use in determining **specific** use or suitability of soils for a particular site. It is of utmost importance that the reader understands that the information is geared to **mapping unit potential** and not to **specific site suitability**. An intensive on-site evaluation should be made to verify the soils map and determine the soil/site suitability for the specific use of the parcel.

INTRODUCTION

Soil Survey Information

The County Soil Scientist Office recently completed updating the 1956 Published Soil Survey to a rectified topographic base of 1 inch = 400 feet. This grid system and scale matches the Fauquier County Tax maps.

The original Soil Survey for Fauquier County was conducted in 1942-1944 by seven soil scientists working for the United States Department of Agriculture and the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. These maps were made by walking over the landscapes, boring auger holes where different soils were anticipated and drawing the soil lines on 1937 aerial photos which were at a scale of 1 inch = 1,320 feet. An experienced soil scientist could map 200 to 300 acres per day. These soil maps were published in 1956 at 1 inch = 1,760 feet. The maps were produced primarily for agricultural use and great emphasis was placed on surface features that affected tillage.

By the late 1980's, all available copies of the 1956 publication had been distributed. At the same time, the County was developing its Geographic Information System (GIS) and a need for updated soil information was prevalent. The first soils layer for the GIS was completed by using the 1956 published soil map (1 inch = 1,760 feet) and refitting the soil maps to the current Tax Map (1 inch = 400 feet). Since these soil maps had not been adjusted to fit the topography of the land (rectified), they had to be stretched to fit the County Tax Map base as best as possible. This first GIS soil layer consisted of soil line boundaries and labels. Many features that were on the original soil maps were not transferred to the GIS, (e.g. rock outcrop, springs, drainageway, cemeteries, schools, churches, etc.)

In a move to further update the GIS soil layer, the County Soil Scientist Office was established in 1989. Evaluations determined that the semi-corrected soil lines on the first layer would need to be adjusted to a rectified topographic base. (This made the adjusted soil lines more accurate in that the ridgetop soils were positioned on the ridges and drainageway soils fit the proper landscape position.)

Now that the updated soil survey maps are complete, they are indeed the best available soils information for individual parcels. Copies of the updated soils maps, which overlay the County Tax Map, are located in the front office of Community Development. Instructions are posted on the wall as how to use the map to locate your particular parcel. Along with the County Soil Interpretive Guide, a landowner or potential buyer can obtain information on what soil types exist on parcels and discover any limitations there may be for a proposed use.

The updated soil survey report is designed for many different users. Farmers, foresters, and agronomists can use it to evaluate the potential of the soil and the management needed for maximum food and fiber production. Planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and homeowners can use the survey to plan land use, select sites for construction, and identify special practices needed to insure proper waste disposal, and pollution control can use the survey to help them understand, protect, and enhance the environment.

This interpretive guide used with the County Soil Survey Maps is the best available information to date. Use of the 1956 Soil survey publication is not recommended and will not be accepted as soils data for proposed project being submitted to the Department of Community Development.

This soil survey information is for planning purposes only. It is intended to alert the reader to the broad range of conditions, problems, and the soil potential for each mapping unit. Before any land use decisions occur, urban or agricultural, it is highly recommended that the updated soil map be consulted. Realizing the limitations of this soil map, the County Soil Scientist Office is providing a service, for a reasonable fee, that will offer much more detailed soils and cultural information to the land use decision maker. This service entails using the

updated soil map as a base in conjunction with the latest aerial and topographic data to field map the different soil types and cultural features at 1 inch = 400 feet.

The Type I Soil Mapping service will provide the greatest benefit if obtained before any type of urban or agricultural practices are planned. This would include subdivision of land (including administrative lots), industrial or commercial uses, and farm plans for special agricultural uses.

It is **NOT** intended for use in determining specific use or suitability of soils for a particular site. Soil Surveys do not take the place of an on-site engineering study, a lot-by-lot evaluation for septic tank drainfield areas or other on-site special use needs. It is, however, to be considered an over all land-use planning tool. The County Soil Survey will continually be updated as Type I Soil Mapping is completed for specific parcels.

Geologic Setting

Fauquier County covers a geologically diverse area that manifests itself in a variety of unique and scenic landforms. An understanding of the geology of the County is vital to its continued economic prosperity and well managed development. For example, study of the underlying geology is necessary to determine site suitability for septic systems as well as the need for slope stabilization.

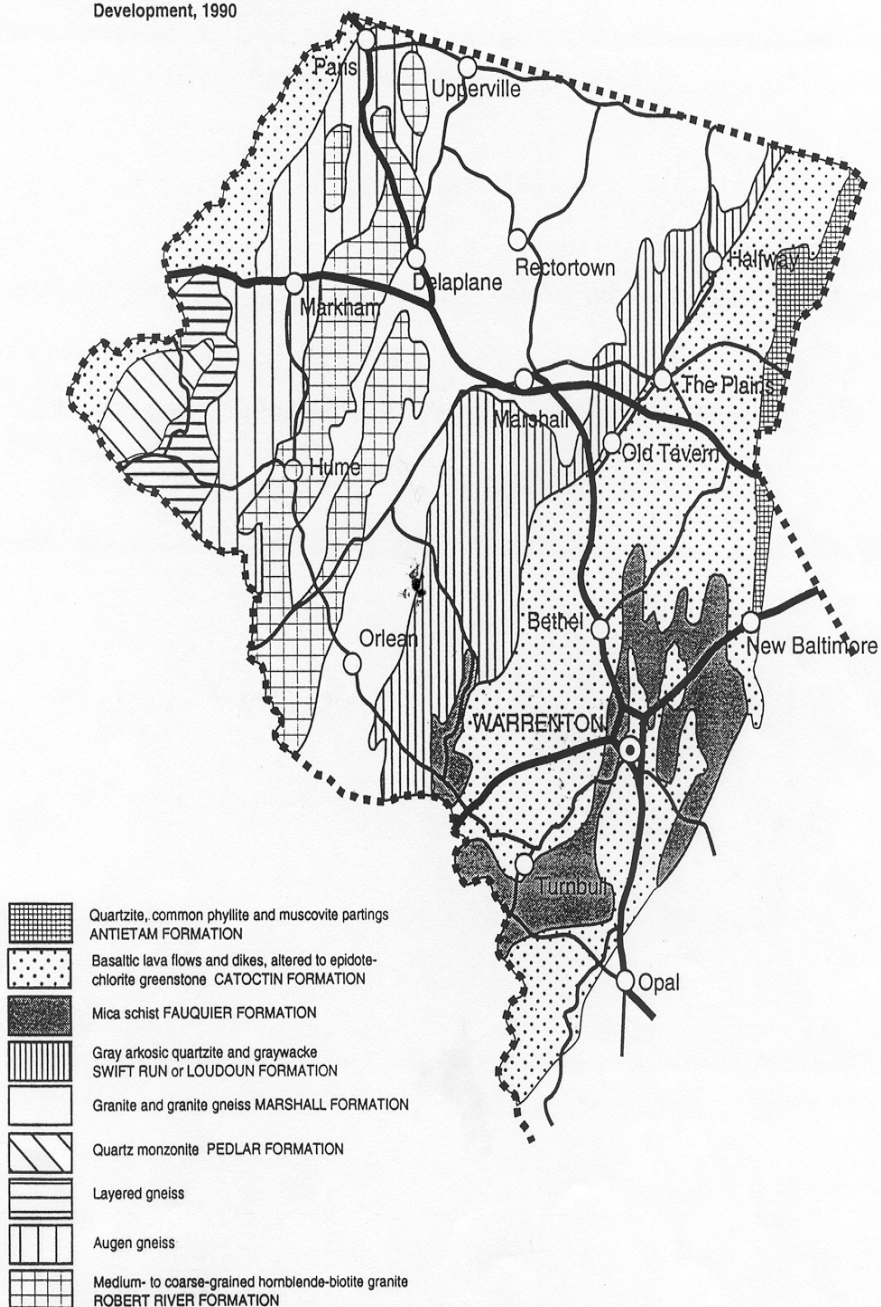
Soils, in particular, derive their characteristics from local geological and climatological conditions. Depending on its particular characteristics and mineral composition, soil type will determine what crops will grow best as well as site suitability for various densities of land development. The type, permeability and porosity of the underlying rock also govern the availability and quality of groundwater.

The geology of the County has evolved over a long period of time primarily through the geologic processes of plate tectonics and erosion. In brief, the North American Plate, of which Fauquier County belongs, had for hundreds of years collided with, separated from, and slid past other tectonic plates. Each time two or more plates collide, volcanic activity results and large rock formation are thrust and folded over one another. The resulting mountain forming process is referred to as an orogeny. After a time, collided plates or previously contiguous plates may rip apart and an ocean forms between them. More volcanic activity then takes place, filling shallow seas and covering the land with volcanic ash and debris and intruding surrounding rock with magma. During separation, jumbled slivers of the colliding continents are left as a testament to the collision. As volcanic activity subsides, the erosive processes of water and wind take hold and grind the landscape, forming river valleys, creating alluvial fans, and filling in low lying areas. Table 2.1 presents a geologic timeline for the formation of present day Fauquier County along with the associated events that helped shape it.

The County is divided into three geological provinces: the Blue Ridge Anticlinorium, the Culpeper basin, and the Northern Piedmont Province. The Blue Ridge runs from the Blue Ridge Mountains to Pond Mountain and Baldwin Ridge. To the east of the Blue Ridge lies the Culpeper Basin. East of the Culpeper Basin lies the deeply weathered, rolling lands of the Piedmont Province. Each geologic formation has a unique geological history and has a distinctive landscape signature. Each area also consists of a different assortment of rocks and minerals, which are valuable resources to the County. Maps 2.2A, 2.2B, and 2.2C present a geological picture of the County which is divided between the geological provinces and their constituent formations.

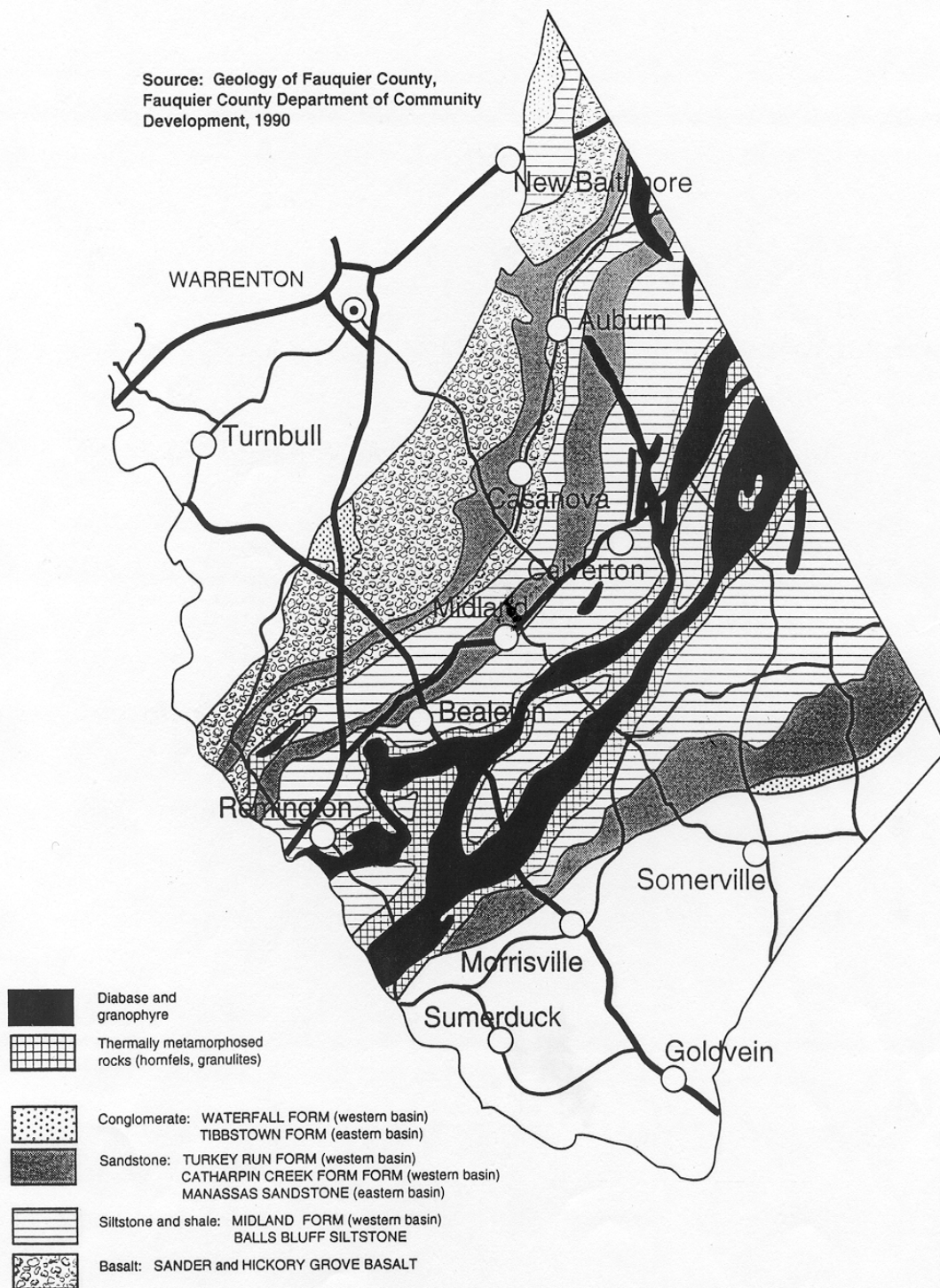
General Geology Map: Blue Ridge Anticlinorium

Source: Geology of Fauquier County,
Fauquier County Department of Community
Development, 1990



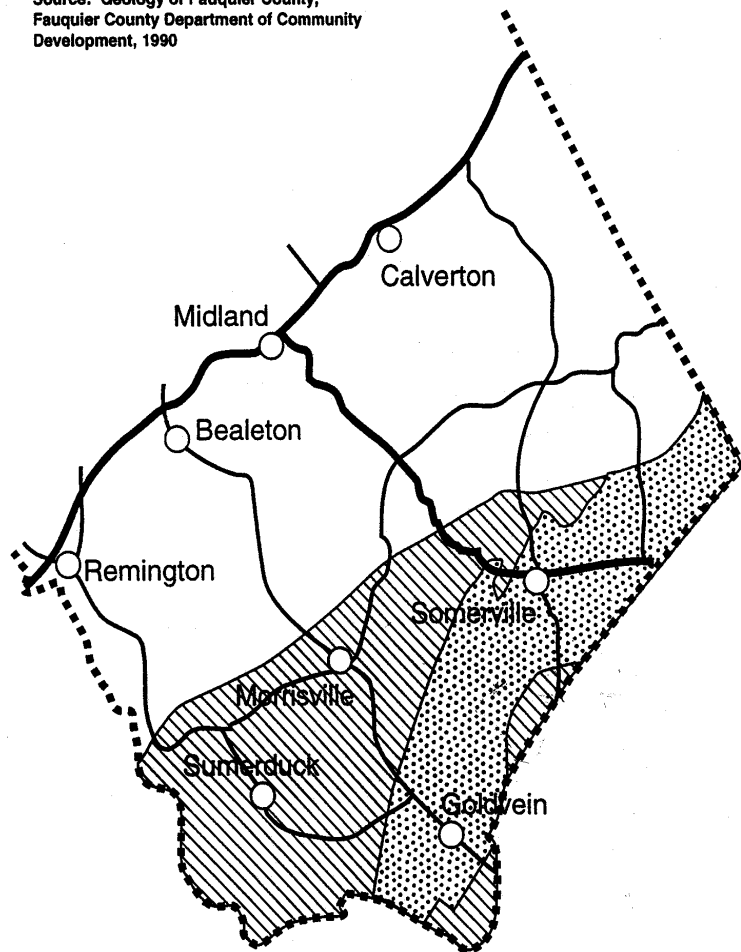
General Geology Map: Culpeper Basin

Source: Geology of Fauquier County,
Fauquier County Department of Community
Development, 1990




General Geology Map: Piedmont Province

Source: Geology of Fauquier County,
Fauquier County Department of Community
Development, 1990



 Metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks
(phyllite, schist, metagraywacke) MINE RUN COMPLEX

 Coarse- to medium-grained metamorphosed granite
partly quartz monzonite GOLDVEIN PLUTON

MAPPING UNIT POTENTIAL

Soil properties and landscape features unique to a particular mapping unit can be used to describe that mapping unit's potential for certain generalized uses. The mapping unit potential ratings are used to indicate general information on soil and site properties for a single mapping unit.

The County Soil Scientists have developed mapping unit potential ratings and class criteria for the following generalized uses:

- General development using central water and sewer
- General development using septic tank drainfields
- Agriculture
- Forestry

These four mapping unit potential ratings allow for the comparison of the relative compatibility among a group of soil and site properties and a group of similar uses.

This guide contains use potentials for the four group names above, including definition of potential classes and problems associated with each class. Additionally, the criteria for hydrologic soil groups are defined for use in stormwater runoff calculations and for hydric soils for use in wetland determinations are included.

This information is provided for use in conceptual planning and review, and as an organizational guide for site-specific investigations. The chief objective of mapping unit potential ratings for soils is to maximize the effective use of soil maps to spotlight potential soil problems for a variety of uses which may be proposed.

This guide is interim and tentative in nature. As Type I Soil Maps are completed on specific parcels, the more detailed mapping will update that portion of the County Soil Survey Map. Due to more detailed information new mapping units will be developed and added to the mapping legend when necessary. Additional soil information may be obtained from the County Soil Scientist.

MAPPING UNIT POTENTIAL FOR GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER

In this generalized land use, soil-mapping units were rated based on their effect on major engineering operations during land development projects. These include, but are not limited to, roads, foundations, basements, building slabs, shallow excavation, use of soil as controlled fill material, and erosion/sediment control.

GOOD POTENTIAL

These mapping units have soil and site properties generally considered good for general development on central water and sewer.

FAIR POTENTIAL

These mapping units have soil-related problems that can generally be corrected at low cost and effort.

Major problems in utilization of these mapping units are 1) the erodibility of the soil, and 2) the large quantity of earthwork required to land-level the high amount of relief. When they occur along major drainageways, filling and land disturbance provides the potential for serious erosion and sedimentation problems.

POOR POTENTIAL

These mapping units have major soil-related problems, many difficult to correct, requiring engineering solutions which may not always be satisfactory.

Serious erosion and sedimentation are major problems. Often these mapping units occur too close to flowing streams to allow for adequate erosion and sedimentation control if the slopes are denuded. Much of the bedrock underlying these mapping units is fairly massive and may require substantial blasting during excavation. Many mapping units have essentially no soil material available for grading and/or landscaping and adequate vegetation restabilization is difficult. For most units, adequate bearing capacity can be obtained for individual houses in underlying rock material. If fill pads are used, adequate measures should be taken to remove boulders and large stones and to properly key the fill material into the residual material to prevent potential slippage problems. Soil material with low rock fragment content should be stockpiled for final grading.

Some mapping units have soils with low strength (high silt content), prolonged seasonal perched water tables, and high frost heave potential. Adequate bearing capacity can be obtained on underlying rock materials, usually at depths ranging from 30-50" below the surface. Drainage should be provided under slabs and around foundation. In some cases, underdrainage is desirable for road. Frost heave problems can be avoided by using conventionally required footing depths.

VERY POOR POTENTIAL

These mapping units have serious soil-related problems, some not correctable, and others requiring extensive and costly engineering solutions which may be unsatisfactory.

Mapping units with high shrink-swell clayey subsoils are very difficult to grade, do not respond to tile drainage, cause foundation placed in subsoils to crack, and cause roads/pavements to break up and fail prematurely. In addition to the plasticity problems, there are also perched water tables above the clay pan. Plastic soil materials should be undercut and disposed of from

any potential roadway, be used as backfill (material against basement or foundation walls) or as fill under slabs. Surface drainage and underdrainage should be provided for structures and roads.

Mapping units with intermittent high water tables, which occur along small drainageways and concave uplands, are difficult to drain due to clayey subsoils and low relief. Basements constructed in these soils are generally wet and/or periodically flooded. These soils are very unstable when wet and have very low bearing capacities.

Mapping units which have stones and rock outcrop that occupy more than 35% of the soil surface may require considerable blasting for roads and foundations. Stones and boulders make compaction and fine grading difficult unless removed from fill materials under roads and houses. Removal of float rock more than 10" in diameter from soil material is difficult and costly, particularly in more plastic soils found in eastern Fauquier. Soil materials containing large stone should not be used as backfill over pipes or against foundation walls.

Mapping units on steep slopes are generally very shallow to rock. Any grading disturbance necessitates the placement of potentially unstable fills for building purposes and brings about serious erosion and sedimentation problems.

Where development is proposed on any mapping unit rated VERY POOR, a geotechnical study should be prepared to assess the soil conditions and make recommendations for design.

MAPPING UNIT POTENTIAL FOR INDIVIDUAL SEPTIC TANK DRAINFIELD SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

In this generalized land use, soil mapping units were rated based on the evaluation criteria for septic drainfield found in the Sewage Handling and Disposal Regulations of the Virginia Department of Health. Judgements on specific sites for septic drainfields are deferred to the Fauquier County Health Department, who has sole responsibility for issuance or denial or permits.

GOOD POTENTIAL

These mapping units have a combination of soil and landscape properties that are most suitable for drainfield sites.

MARGINAL POTENTIAL

These mapping units have some favorable and some unfavorable soil and landscape properties. Conditions affecting use as drainfield sites are highly variable and predictability is low. Often these mapping units have soils which require additional soil studies, such as percolation tests, for consideration before permit action.

POOR POTENTIAL

These mapping units have questionable and unfavorable soil properties and/or landscape position. Predictability within mapping units is fairly accurate, although a site may be found on mapping unit inclusions (soils outside the norm describe for the unit). The majorities of these mapping units are moderately deep soils over shale or crystalline rock, or are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained soils on nearly level uplands.

NOT SUITED

These mapping units have soil and/or landscape features that are generally considered unsuited for satisfactory drainfield use. These mapping units have highly accurate predictability. These mapping units include somewhat poorly to poorly drained colluvial soils (in swales and depressions), floodplains, soils with plastic shrink-swell (expanding clay) subsoils, and soils on greater than 25% slopes or very shallow to rock.

PROPORTIONATE EXTENT OF FAUQUIER COUNTY RATED FOR SEPTIC DRAINFIELDS

Good Potential	5.3%
Marginal Potential	23.0%
Poor Potential	45.8%
Not Suited	25.9%

MAPPING UNIT POTENTIAL FOR AGRICULTURE

In this generalized land use, soil mapping units were rated for agriculture. The classes, defined below, indicate the most conservative use, although certainly not the sole use. Local conditions may strongly impact the use potential of an individual mapping unit.

PRIME CROPLAND

These mapping units have a combination of soil and landscape properties that make them highly suited for use as cropland. They have characteristics that require only basic conservation practices and short rotations. The soils in these mapping units generally have high inherent fertility, good water holding capacity, deep effective rooting zones, and are not subject to periodic flooding. This class also has good potential for use in grassland agriculture, forestry, and wildlife habitat.

SECONDARY CROPLAND

Mapping units in this class have soil properties or a combination of soil and site properties that limit their yield potential to marginal levels when used as cropland. Soils in these map units are best used in rotations including grassland agriculture. Some map units may require intensive conservation practices (such as tile drainage, diversions, surface water management, or strip cropping). Major features and properties include seasonal perched water tables, restrictive layers limiting rooting zones, stones which limit water holding capacity, tillage, seedbed preparation, and harvesting. This class also has good potential for use in grassland agriculture, forestry, or as wildlife habitat.

PRIME PASTURE

These mapping units are best suited for use as hay and pasture in grassland agriculture. Included in this class are map units with shallow soil, marginally steep slopes, and soils with drainage conditions not conducive to cropping. This class also has good potential for use in forestry or as wildlife habitat.

SECONDARY PASTURE

Mapping units in this class have soil properties or a combination of soil and site properties that limit their use as hay fields. Soils in this map unit are best used as permanent pasture. Major features and properties include steep slopes, large amount of stones and boulders, and seasonal high water tables, all of which affect use of mowing equipment. This class also has good potential for use in forestry or as wildlife habitat.

NOT SUITED

This class includes map units on very steep slopes, very shallow soils, substantial rock outcrop, or prolonged high water tables. The lands in these map units are best left undisturbed in their natural wooded environment for use in timber production and wildlife habitat due to difficulty of maintenance of grasslands. Many of these map units, particularly those on very steep slopes, are considered to be critical environmental areas as stream buffers. Other areas include very steep mountainside slopes and very wet landscapes. Although some map units within this class have been cleared, their best use is in woodland and as wildlife habitat.

PROPORTIONATE EXTENT OF FAUQUIER COUNTY RATED FOR AGRICULTURE

Prime Cropland	10.8%
Secondary Cropland	34.2%
Prime Pasture	13.1%
Secondary Pasture	27.2%
Not Suited	14.7%

MAPPING UNIT POTENTIAL FOR FORESTRY

The management of trees begins with an understanding of the soil on which they grow or are to be grown. Some soils are very productive in growing wood crops; others may barely support tree cover. Different tree species may vary in production on the same soil. The probability of seeding survival, the relative danger of erosion when cover is removed, the resistance of trees to windthrow, and problems with equipment use during harvesting are some of the management items that can be inferred from soils information. Soil maps may be extremely useful in preparing pre-harvest plans, in applying erosion control methods, measures or practices while harvesting and regenerating forests in Fauquier County.

In this generalized land use, soil mapping units were rated for their potential productivity under hardwood and pine forest types. Ratings were based on representative site indices.

For further information about species suitability and woodland management practices, contact the County Forester, Virginia Department of Forestry.

PROPORTIONATE EXTENT OF FAUQUIER COUNTY RATED FOR FORESTRY

	Hardwood	Pine
Low Productivity	22.6%	0
Moderately Low Productivity	28.4%	0
Moderate Productivity	19.5%	27.4%
Moderately High Productivity	10.6%	6.4%
High Productivity	10.0%	52.7%
Very High Productivity	8.9%	13.5%

LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASSES

Land capability classification shows the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not include major and generally expensive land forming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations designed to show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for woodland or for engineering purposes.

Capability classes are designated by Roman numerals I through VIII. The numerals indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for practical use. The classes are defined as follows:

- Class **I** soils have slight limitations that restrict their use.
- Class **II** soils have moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices
- Class **III** soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, or both
- Class **IV** soils have very severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, or both
- Class **V** soils have are not likely to erode but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that limit their use
- Class **VI** soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation
- Class **VII** soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation
- Class **VIII** soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that nearly preclude their use for commercial crop production

The capability subclasses are designated with a small letter, e, w, s, or c, which follows the roman numeral (i.e. IIe). The classes are defined as follows:

- **e** shows the main hazard is the risk of erosion unless close growing plant cover is maintained.
- **w** shows water in or on the soil interferes with plant growth or cultivation (in some soils the wetness can be partly corrected by artificial drainage)
- **s** shows the soil is limited mainly because it is shallow, droughty, or stony
- **c** shows the chief limitation is very cold or very dry climate, used in only some parts of the United States

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

Many of the soils of Fauquier County are highly erodible, particularly in the surface and lower layers. Soils occurring on moderate to steep slopes are especially subject to erosion. It is very important that the presence of highly erodible soils be confirmed early, prior to any land disturbing activities. A thorough knowledge of the soils involved is essential to successful planning for erosion and sediment control. Highly erodible soils may not be considered in developing effective erosion and sedimentation control plans.

Soils containing high percentages of silts, fine sands, and mica have the highest erosion hazard. As the clay and organic matter content increases, the erosion hazard decreases because clays act as a binder to soil particles. Once clays are eroded, they are easily transported by runoff.

Erosion hazard ratings were developed for each soil-mapping unit, based on an adaptation of the Universal Soil Loss Equation under construction site conditions. The primary topographic considerations are slope steepness and slope length. Because of the effect of accumulated runoff, erosion potential is greater on long, steep slopes. The ratings are defined as:

- 0-7% Slight erosion hazard
- 7-15% Moderate erosion hazard
- 15-25% High erosion hazard
- >25% Very high erosion hazard

Within these slope gradient ranges, the erosion hazard will become critical if the slope exceeds the following criteria:

- 0-7% 300 feet
- 7-15% 150 feet
- >15% 75 feet

Hydrologic soil group classes are used in determining soil-land use conditions for estimating runoff in the Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook. The hydrologic class (A, B, C or D, listed below) is an indicator of the minimum rate of infiltration obtained for a bare soil after prolonged wetting. By using the hydrologic classification and the associated land use, runoff curve numbers can be selected. Runoff curve numbers are used for determining peak discharge and total volume of surface water runoff for given conditions.

- **A - Low Runoff Potential:** Soils having a high infiltration rate, even when thoroughly wetted, and consisting chiefly of deep, well to excessively drained sands or gravels.
- **B - Moderately Low Runoff Potential:** Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wetted, and consisting chiefly of moderately well to well drained soils with moderately fine to moderately coarse texture.
- **C - Moderately High Runoff Potential:** Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wetted, and consisting chiefly of soils with a layer that impedes downward movement of water, or soils with moderately fine to fine texture.
- **D - High Runoff Potential:** Soils having a very slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wetted, and consisting of clay soils with a high swelling potential, soils with a permanent high water table, soils with a clay layer at or near the surface, and shallow soils over nearly impervious material.

HYDRIC SOILS

Wetlands are protected by various state laws and at the federal level by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Wetlands are defined as “those areas that are inundated or saturated by groundwater of a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions (Federal Register, Vol. 42, p. 37128)”. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are responsible for making determinations of wetlands regulated under the Clean Water Act. A permit must be obtained from the USACE in many cases where construction is planned in wetlands.

Wetlands can occur in a wide range of conditions in Fauquier County; from bottomland forests that seem dry most of the year to permanent standing water. Hydric soils and wooded wetlands are mostly concentrated along or near streams. Scattered wet depressions in cleared fields, usually at low places or formed from spring seeps also are common. Swamps created by beaver dams are also included. Red maple, sycamore and other water-tolerant hardwoods dominate in bottomland forests. Scattered emergent (rushes, sedges, cattails) areas occur in cleared fields and forest openings.

There are three basic criteria that must be met for an area to be classified as a wetland:

1.) hydric soils, 2.) hydrophytic (water-tolerant) plant species, and 3.) wetland hydrology.

First, the area in question (size is NOT a consideration) must occur on a hydric soil or on that part of a non-hydric soil that is a hydric inclusion. A hydric soil is a soil that is saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic (oxygen deficient) conditions in the upper part (Soil Conservation Service, 1987). Such soils usually support hydrophytic plants. If it is not a hydric soil, it can not be classified as a wetland.

The hydric soils shown on the Type I Soil Maps give a good indication of the extent and probability of wetlands. However, their presence on the soil map does not automatically mean that the site is a jurisdictional (USACE, EPA) wetland. Field identification should be undertaken to confirm the presence of wetlands. Further information on wetland delineation may be obtained from the County Soil Scientist.

The current hydric soils in the county are listed below. Keep in mind this list does not include soils that may have hydric soil inclusions within the unit (listed in the guide as "may have HYDRIC soil inclusions").

- **4A** Hatboro silt loam; frequently flooded
- **6A** Bowmansville silt loam; frequently flooded
- **69A** Elbert silt loam
- **79A** Albano silt loam
- **110A** Mongle Variant silt loam
- **179A** Albano Variant silt loam
- **269A** Meetze very gravelly silt loam

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS GUIDE

Alluvium	Sand, silt, clay, etc., deposited on land by flowing water.																
Clay Pan	A dense, compacted layer in the subsoil having a much higher clay content than the overlaying material, from which it is separated by a sharply-defined boundary; formed by downward movement of clay or by synthesis of clay in place during soil information. Clay pans are usually hard when dry, and very plastic and sticky when wet. Clays usually have high shrink-swell potential. Clay pans usually impede the downward movement of water and air, and the growth of plant roots.																
Coarse Fragments	Rock or mineral particles greater than 2.0 mm in diameter, such as stones, gravels, or cobbles: Rounded or Angular Fragments <table><tr><td>Gravel</td><td>2mm - 3" diameter</td></tr><tr><td>Cobbles</td><td>3 - 10" diameter</td></tr><tr><td>Stones</td><td>10" - 2' diameter</td></tr><tr><td>Boulders</td><td>1 - 10' diameter</td></tr></table> Flat on One Side or One Dimension Much Less Than The Other <table><tr><td>Channers</td><td>2mm - 6" long</td></tr><tr><td>Flagstone</td><td>6 - 15" long</td></tr><tr><td>Stones</td><td>15" = 2' long</td></tr><tr><td>Boulders</td><td>more than 2' long</td></tr></table>	Gravel	2mm - 3" diameter	Cobbles	3 - 10" diameter	Stones	10" - 2' diameter	Boulders	1 - 10' diameter	Channers	2mm - 6" long	Flagstone	6 - 15" long	Stones	15" = 2' long	Boulders	more than 2' long
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Colluvium	A deposit of rock fragments and soil material accumulated at the base of steep slopes as a result of gravitational action.																
Depth (Soil)	Refers to depth below surface to a restrictive layer. This may be a fragipan, rock, or other material that roots cannot penetrate. Roots further than 4" apart, center to center, are not considered substantial penetration. <table><tr><td>Very shallow</td><td>0 - 10" depth</td></tr><tr><td>Shallow</td><td>10 - 20" depth</td></tr><tr><td>Moderately Deep</td><td>20 - 40" depth</td></tr><tr><td>Deep</td><td>40 - 60" depth</td></tr><tr><td>Very Deep</td><td>more than 60" depth</td></tr></table>	Very shallow	0 - 10" depth	Shallow	10 - 20" depth	Moderately Deep	20 - 40" depth	Deep	40 - 60" depth	Very Deep	more than 60" depth						
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Drainage (Soil)	An interpreted characteristic of a soil which is a function of slope runoff and permeability. Soil drainage classes used:	
	Well Drained	No indication of restricted drainage to 60" or more.
	Moderately Well to Well Drained	Depth to restricted drainage or water table 40 - 60" below surface.
	Moderately Well Drained	Depth to restricted drainage or water table 18-40" below surface.
	Somewhat Poorly Drained	Depth to restricted drainage or water table 6-18" below surface.
	Poorly Drained	Depth to restricted drainage or water table 0-6" below surface.
Erosion (Soil)	The wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice, or other geologic agent; classes recognized are:	
	Normal	Less than 25" of the surface soil has been removed.
	Eroded	25-75% of the surface soil has been removed. May contain gullies.
	Severely Eroded	More than 75 percent of the soil surface has been removed. Usually many gullies occur.
Floodplain	That area along streams or drainageways that floods during heavy rainstorms.	
Fragipan	A natural subsurface horizon with high bulk density relative to the solum above; seeming cemented when dry, but when moist showing a moderate to weak brittleness.	
Hydric Soil	A soil that is saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough to be conducive for the formation of wetlands.	
K Factor	An erodibility factor (K) used in the universal Soil Loss Equation to determine soil loss from an area over a period of time due to splash, sheet, and rill erosion. K Factors in Fauquier County range from 0.10 (lowest erodibility) to 0.43 (highest erodibility). Cohesiveness of soil particles, varies with different layers of the same soil, causing varying layers of the same soil, causing varying degrees of erodibility for a given site.	
Map Delineation	A single area on a soil map depicted by soil boundary line.	

Map Unit	The collective of all soil map delineations of the same type (i.e., 73B) for a survey area (County). Map units may contain one or more soils which may vary considerably in their characteristics and use potential.														
Mottles	Patches of soil color different from the matrix color; commonly used in gray mottles, indicative of wetness.														
Parent Material	The material from which the soil has been formed or from which the soil is capable of being formed.														
Permeability (Soil)	<p>Permeability is the rate of flow of water through a unit cross-section of saturated soil in a unit of time, under specific temperature and hydraulic conditions. Classes of soil permeability:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Very Slow</td><td>less than 0.06" per hour</td></tr> <tr> <td>Slow</td><td>0.06-0.2" per hour</td></tr> <tr> <td>Moderately Slow</td><td>0.2-0.6" per hour</td></tr> <tr> <td>Moderate</td><td>0.6-2.0" per hour</td></tr> <tr> <td>Moderately Rapid</td><td>2.0-6.0" per hour</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rapid</td><td>6.0-20" per hour</td></tr> <tr> <td>Very Rapid</td><td>more than 20" per hour</td></tr> </table>	Very Slow	less than 0.06" per hour	Slow	0.06-0.2" per hour	Moderately Slow	0.2-0.6" per hour	Moderate	0.6-2.0" per hour	Moderately Rapid	2.0-6.0" per hour	Rapid	6.0-20" per hour	Very Rapid	more than 20" per hour
Very Slow	less than 0.06" per hour														
Slow	0.06-0.2" per hour														
Moderately Slow	0.2-0.6" per hour														
Moderate	0.6-2.0" per hour														
Moderately Rapid	2.0-6.0" per hour														
Rapid	6.0-20" per hour														
Very Rapid	more than 20" per hour														
Relief	The difference in elevation between the high and low points in a land surface.														
Residuum	Unconsolidated and partially weathered mineral materials accumulated by disintegration of consolidated rock in place.														
River to Stream Terrace	A landscape position on which the soils formed in alluvial sediments and with subsequent down-cutting by the stream, the landscape is presently well above floodplain level.														
Site Index	The height to which a tree will grow in a "normal" stand in usual competition, but not overcrowded, at an age of 50 years. The higher the soil index, the more productive the soil.														
Slope	<p>The angle at which land surfaces deviate from the horizontal, normally expressed in percentage. Slope classes are</p> <table> <tr> <td>0 - 2%</td><td>Nearly level</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 - 7%</td><td>Gently sloping</td></tr> <tr> <td>7 - 15%</td><td>Sloping</td></tr> <tr> <td>15 - 25%</td><td>Moderately steep</td></tr> <tr> <td>25% +</td><td>Steep</td></tr> </table>	0 - 2%	Nearly level	2 - 7%	Gently sloping	7 - 15%	Sloping	15 - 25%	Moderately steep	25% +	Steep				
0 - 2%	Nearly level														
2 - 7%	Gently sloping														
7 - 15%	Sloping														
15 - 25%	Moderately steep														
25% +	Steep														
Surface	Topsoil.														
Subsoil	Subsurface layer in which maximum clay occurs.														

Substratum	The zone of weathered rock material or other weathered parent material below the surface and subsoil, above hard rock.
Texture (Soil)	The relative percentage of various soil separates (sand, silt, and clay), modified by coarse fragments where present.
Triassic	Term that designates a geologic age (approximately 200 million years ago) and consisting mainly of sedimentary rocks of conglomerate, sandstone and silt stones that have been intruded by igneous rocks such as diabase and basalt. The Culpeper Basin (of Triassic age) is also referred to as the Piedmont Lowland.
Water Table	The level below which the soil pores and rock crevices are filled with water. Permanent water tables are commonly used as a source of water in wells. Perched water tables are seasonal and are caused by impermeable layers over which water builds up during wet seasons.

SUMMARY TABLE OF SOIL CHARACTERISTICS AND USE POTENTIAL

The following table is a summary of soil characteristics as related to the potential suitability for various uses and the major problems associated with each kind of soil. This table arranges the soils numerically. **The number/letter combinations (i.e. 56D) on the soil map represent the soil mapping units.** Note that these data are brief and highlights only the main characteristics and problems.

This table is arranged in seven columns. The first column lists the map unit symbol, the soil name, and range in slope. The second column briefly characterizes the soil represented by the map symbol. The third column lists the erosion hazard for unprotected soil, the K factor for the surface and subsoil, and the soil hydrologic group. The next four columns rate the soil potentials into GOOD, FAIR, POOR and VERY POOR categories and tell the major problems for that particular use. These ratings do not take the place of an on-site engineering study but are beneficial in planning further studies. The last column rates the Land Use Capability of the soil.

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
1A Colvard fine sandy loam; frequently flooded 0 - 2%	Very deep, well drained, dark yellowish brown sandy floodplain soils; developed in alluvial materials derived from upland soil material weathered from predominantly metamorphic and crystalline rocks	Slight 0.49, 0.20 B	VERY POOR within 100-year floodplain; subject to very frequent flooding Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED flooding potential	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATE	IIw
2A Codorus loam; frequently flooded 0 - 3%	Very deep, moderately well drained, yellowish brown loamy soils with intermittent high water tables on floodplains; developed in alluvium washed from crystalline and metamorphic rocks; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Slight 0.49, 0.37 C	VERY POOR within 100-year floodplain; subject to frequent flooding; intermittent high water table Bearing Capacity: very low Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED flooding potential	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	IIIw
3A Suches loam; frequently flooded 0 - 3%	Very deep, well drained, yellowish brown silty soils on floodplains; developed in alluvium washed from metamorphic and crystalline rocks	Slight 0.49, 0.20 B	VERY POOR within 100-year floodplain; subject to frequent flooding Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED flooding potential	SECONDARY CROPLAND	HIGH	IIw
4A Hatboro silt loam; frequently flooded 0 - 3%	Very deep, poorly drained, gray loamy soils with intermittent high water tables on concave depressions in floodplains; developed in alluvium washed from crystalline and metamorphic rocks; HYDRIC SOIL	Slight 0.49, 0.20 D	VERY POOR within 100-year floodplain; subject to very frequent flooding; intermittent high water table; ponding of surface water for long periods Bearing Capacity: very low Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED flooding potential	NOT SUITED	HIGH	VIIw
5A Rowland silt loam; frequently flooded 0 - 3%	Very deep, moderately well drained, mottled yellowish-brown and weak red silty soils with high water tables on floodplains; developed in alluvium from Triassic uplands; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Slight 0.43, 0.28 C	VERY POOR within 100-year floodplain; subject to frequent flooding Bearing Capacity: very low Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED flooding potential	SECONDARY CROPLAND	HIGH	IIIw

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR			SELECTED USES	
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
6A	Very deep, somewhat poorly to poorly drained, gray and strong brown clayey soils in back channels and depressions in floodplains; developed from alluvium washed from Triassic uplands; HYDRIC soil	Slight 0.37, 0.32 D	VERY POOR within 100-year floodplain; subject to very frequent flooding; high water table; ponding of surface water for long periods Bearing Capacity: very low Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	NOT SUITED flooding potential	NOT SUITED	MODERATELY HIGH	VIw
Bowmansville silt loam; frequently flooded 0 - 3%							
7A	Very deep, well drained, brown loamy soils on narrow floodplains; developed in alluvium washed from Triassic uplands	Slight 0.37, 0.37 B	VERY POOR within 100-year floodplain; subject to occasional flooding Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR flooding potential	PRIME CROPLAND	HIGH	I
Bermudian silt loam; occasionally flooded 0 - 3%							
8A	Very deep, somewhat poorly drained, yellowish brown loamy soils with intermittent high water tables on floodplains; developed in alluvium washed from crystalline and metamorphic rocks; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Slight 0.49, 0.37 C	VERY POOR Within 100-year floodplain; subject to frequent flooding; high water table Bearing Capacity: very low Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED flooding potential	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATELY HIGH	
Codorus Variant loam; frequently flooded 0 - 3%							
9A	Very deep, somewhat poorly drained, yellowish brown loamy soils with high water tables in concave landscapes, along small drainageways and on alluvial fans; contains 0.1 - 3% surface stones; developed in recent colluvium/alluvium washed from basic and acidic rocks; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Slight 0.37, 0.37 C	VERY POOR may be within 100-year floodplain; high water table; overland flow-significant destructive potential during flooding events; surface stones Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	NOT SUITED high water table	NOT SUITED	MODERATE	VI s
Mongle loam, very stony 0 - 3%							
9B**	Very deep, somewhat poorly drained, yellowish brown loamy soils with high water tables in concave landscapes, along small drainageways and on alluvial fans; contains 0.1 - 3% surface stones; developed in recent colluvium/alluvium washed from basic and acidic rocks; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Slight 0.37, 0.37 C	VERY POOR may be within 100-year floodplain; high water table; overland flow-significant destructive potential during flooding events; surface stones Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	NOT SUITED high water table	NOT SUITED	MODERATE	
Mongle loam, very stony 3 - 8%							

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
10A Mongle loam 0 - 3%	Very deep, somewhat poorly drained, yellowish brown loamy soils with high water tables in concave landscapes, along small drainageways and on alluvial fans; developed in recent colluvium/alluvium washed from basic and acidic rocks; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Slight 0.43, 0.43 C	VERY POOR may be within 100-year floodplain; high water table; overland flow-significant destructive potential during flooding events Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	NOT SUITED high water table	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATELY HIGH	IVw
10B** Mongle loam 3 - 8%	Very deep, somewhat poorly drained, yellowish brown loamy soils with high water tables in concave landscapes, along small drainageways and on alluvial fans; developed in recent colluvium/alluvium washed from basic and acidic rocks; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Moderate 0.43, 0.43 C	VERY POOR may be within 100-year floodplain; high water table; overland flow-significant destructive potential during flooding events Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	NOT SUITED high water table	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATELY HIGH	
11A Rohrersville loam; stony 0 - 3%	Very deep, somewhat poorly drained, brownish-yellow loam soils with high water tables in drainageways; developed in recent greenstone colluvium/alluvium washed from steep rocky slopes; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Slight 0.37, 0.37 C	VERY POOR may be within 100-year floodplain; high water table; overland flow-significant destructive potential during flooding events Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	NOT SUITED high water table	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATELY HIGH	IVw
12A Rohrersville loam 0 - 3%	Very deep, somewhat poorly drained, brownish-yellow loam soils with high water tables in drainageways; developed in recent greenstone colluvium/alluvium; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Slight 0.43, 0.43 C	VERY POOR high water table; ponding; may be within 100-year floodplain; low bearing capacity Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	NOT SUITED high water table	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATELY HIGH	IVw
13A** Sumerduck loam 0 - 3%	Very deep, moderately well to somewhat poorly drained, strong brown loamy soils in drainageways; developed in alluvium and colluvium from adjacent uplands	Slight 0.43, 0.28 C	POOR intermittent high water table; low bearing capacity Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED high water table landscape position	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
13B Sumerduck loam 3 - 8%	Very deep, moderately well to somewhat poorly drained, strong brown loamy soils in drainageways; developed in alluvium and colluvium from adjacent uplands	Moderate 0.43, 0.28 C	POOR intermittent high water table; low bearing capacity Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED high water table landscape position	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	IVw
14A** Manassas Variant loam 0 - 3%	Deep, well to moderately-well drained dark reddish-brown loamy soils with intermittent high water tables in concave upland landscapes (swales) and drainageways; developed in local colluvium and residuum of materials derived from Triassic siltstone, shale and conglomerate	Slight 0.37, 0.24 B	POOR intermittent water table; low bearing capacity; receives runoff from higher areas Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED landscape position	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	
14B Manassas Variant loam 3 - 8%	Deep, well to moderately-well drained dark reddish-brown loamy soils with intermittent high water tables in concave upland landscapes (swales) and drainageways; developed in local colluvium and residuum of materials derived from Triassic siltstone, shale and conglomerate	Moderate 0.37, 0.24 B	POOR intermittent high water table; low bearing capacity; receives runoff from higher areas Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED landscape position	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	Ile
14C** Manassas Variant loam 8 - 15%	Deep, well to moderately-well drained dark reddish-brown loamy soils with intermittent high water tables in concave upland landscapes (swales) and drainageways; developed in local colluvium and residuum of materials derived from Triassic siltstone, shale and conglomerate	Moderate 0.37, 0.24 B	POOR intermittent high water table; low bearing capacity; receives runoff from higher areas Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED landscape position	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	
15A** Seneca loam 0 - 2%	Very deep, moderately well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils with intermittent high water tables in concave swales and along small drainageways; developed in recent colluvium and local wash from crystalline and metamorphic uplands; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Slight 0.37, 0.28 B	POOR intermittent high water table; low bearing capacity when wet; receives runoff from higher areas Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED high water table landscape position	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

			USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
15B**	Very deep, moderately well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils with intermittent high water tables in concave swales and along small drainageways; developed in recent colluvium and local wash from crystalline uplands; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Moderate	POOR	NOT SUITED	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Seneca loam		0.37, 0.28	intermittent high water table; low bearing capacity when wet; receives runoff from higher areas	high water table landscape position			
2 - 7%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
15C**	Very deep, moderately well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils with intermittent high water tables in concave swales and along small drainageways; developed in recent colluvium and local wash from crystalline uplands; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Moderate	POOR	NOT SUITED	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Seneca loam		0.37, 0.28	intermittent high water table; low bearing capacity when wet; receives runoff from higher areas	high water table landscape position			
7 - 15%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
16A**	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown to reddish-brown silty soils with intermittent high water tables in concave uplands and along small drainageways; developed in recent colluvium and local wash from acid rock materials; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Moderate	POOR	NOT SUITED	PRIME CROPLAND	HIGH	
Meadowville silt loam		0.37, 0.32	low bearing capacity when wet; intermittent high water table; receives runoff from higher areas	landscape position			
0 - 2%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
16B**	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown to reddish-brown silty soils with intermittent high water tables in concave uplands and along small drainageways; developed in recent colluvium and local wash from acid rock materials; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Moderate	POOR	NOT SUITED	PRIME CROPLAND	HIGH	
Meadowville silt loam		0.37, 0.32	low bearing capacity when wet; intermittent high water table; receives runoff from higher areas	landscape position			
2 - 7%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
16C**	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown to reddish-brown silty soils with intermittent high water tables in concave uplands and along small drainageways; developed in recent colluvium and local wash from acid rock materials; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Moderate	POOR	NOT SUITED	SECONDARY CROPLAND	HIGH	
Meadowville silt loam		0.37, 0.32	low bearing capacity when wet; intermittent high water table; receives runoff from higher areas	landscape position			
7 - 15%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
17A** Middleburg loam 0 - 2%	Very deep, well drained, brown loamy soils in concave swales and along small drainageways; developed in recent colluvium and local wash from crystalline uplands	Slight 0.37, 0.28 B	POOR low bearing capacity when wet; intermittent high water table; receives runoff from higher areas Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED landscape position	PRIME CROPLAND	HIGH	
17B Middleburg loam 2 - 7%	Very deep, well drained, brown loamy soils in concave swales and along small drainageways; developed in recent colluvium from mixed basic and acidic rock	Moderate 0.37, 0.28 B	POOR low bearing capacity when wet; intermittent high water table; receives runoff from higher areas Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED landscape position	PRIME CROPLAND	HIGH	Ile
17C** Middleburg loam 7 - 15%	Very deep, well drained, brown loamy soils in concave swales and head of drainageways; developed in recent colluvium and local wash from crystalline uplands	Moderate 0.37, 0.28 B	POOR low bearing capacity when wet; intermittent high water table; receives runoff from higher areas Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED landscape position	SECONDARY CROPLAND	HIGH	
18B** Tankerville – Purcellville loam, very rocky 2 - 7%	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown, coarse-loamy (Tankerville) and very deep, well drained , strong brown silty (Purcellville) soils on undulating summits and gently sloping backslopes; 2-10% rock outcrop and 0.1-3% stones and/or boulders cover the surface; developed in residuum from granite, granite gneiss and granitic schist	Moderate 0.24, 0.20 B	POOR shallow to rock; rock outcrop; stoniness Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	
18C Tankerville – Purcellville loam, very rocky 7 - 15%	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown, coarse-loamy (Tankerville) and very deep, well drained , strong brown silty (Purcellville) soils on strongly sloping backslopes and undulating summits; 2-10% rock outcrop and 0.1-3% stones and/or boulders cover the surface; developed in residuum from granite, granite gneiss and granitic schist	Moderate 0.24, 0.20 B	POOR shallow to rock; rock outcrop; stoniness Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	VIIs

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
18D	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown, coarse-loamy soils on moderately steep backslopes; 2-10% rock outcrop and 3-15% stones and/or boulders cover the surface; developed in residuum from granite, granite gneiss and granitic schist	High 0.24, 0.20 B	POOR shallow to rock; steep slopes; stoniness Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock steep slopes	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	VI _s
Tankerville loam, very rocky 15 - 25%							
18E	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown, coarse-loamy soils on steep backslopes; 2-10% rock outcrop and 1-20% stones and/or boulders cover the surface; developed in residuum from granite, granite gneiss and granitic schist	Very high 0.24, 0.20 B	VERY POOR steep slopes; rock outcrops; stoniness Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED steep slopes rock outcrops	NOT SUITED	LOW	VII _e
Tankerville loam, very rocky 25 - 45%							
18F**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown, coarse-loamy soils on very steep backslopes; 2-10% rock outcrop and 1-20% stones and/or boulders cover the surface; developed in residuum from granite, granite gneiss and granitic schist	Very high 0.24, 0.20 B	VERY POOR steep slopes; rock outcrops Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED steep slopes rock outcrops	NOT SUITED	LOW	
Tankerville loam, very rocky 45 - 65%							
19B**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown, coarse-loamy soils on gently sloping summits and backslopes; 10 to 25% rock outcrops; loose stones and/or boulders cover 0 to 45% of the surface; developed in residuum from granite, granite gneiss and granitic schist	Moderate 0.20, 0.17 C	VERY POOR rock outcrops; stoniness Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED rock outcrops	NOT SUITED	LOW	
Tankerville-Rock outcrop complex 2 - 7%							
19C**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown, coarse-loamy soils on strongly sloping summits and backslopes; 10 to 25% rock outcrops; loose stones and/or boulders cover 0 to 45% of the surface; developed in residuum from granite, granite gneiss and granitic schist	Moderate 0.20, 0.17 C	VERY POOR rock outcrops; stoniness Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED rock outcrops	NOT SUITED	LOW	
Tankerville-Rock outcrop complex 7 - 15%							
19D	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown, coarse-loamy soils on moderately steep backslopes and 10 to 25% rock outcrops; loose stones and/or boulders cover 0 to 45% of the surface; developed in residuum from granite, granite gneiss and granitic schist	High 0.20, 0.17 C	VERY POOR steep slopes; rock outcrops; stoniness Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED steep slopes rock outcrops	NOT SUITED	LOW	VII _s
Tankerville-Rock outcrop complex 15 - 25%							
19E	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown, coarse-loamy soils on steep backslopes and 10 to 25% rock outcrop; 0-60% stones and/or boulders cover the surface; developed in residuum from granite, granite gneiss and granitic schist	Very high 0.20, 0.17 C	VERY POOR steep slopes, rock outcrops Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED steep slopes rock outcrops	NOT SUITED	LOW	VII _s
Tankerville-Rock outcrop complex 25 - 45%							

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MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
19F**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown, coarse-loamy soils on very steep backslopes and 10 to 25% rock outcrop; 0-60% stones and/or boulders cover the surface; developed in residuum from granite, granite gneiss and granitic schist	Very high 0.20, 0.17 C	VERY POOR steep slopes, rock outcrops Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED steep slopes rock outcrops	NOT SUITED	LOW	
Tankerville-Rock outcrop complex 45 - 65%							
20B**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown coarse-loamy soils (Tankerville) and very deep, well drained, strong brown fine-silty soils (Purcellville) on summits and gently sloping backslopes; 0.1 – 2% rock outcrop; developed in residuum from granite, schist and gneiss	Moderate 0.28, 0.24 B	FAIR shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL shallow to rock	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	
Tankerville – Purcellville complex, rocky 2 - 7%							
20C	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown coarse-loamy soils (Tankerville) and very deep, well drained, strong brown fine-silty soils (Purcellville) on summits and strongly sloping backslopes; 0.1 – 2% rock outcrop; developed in residuum from granite, schist and gneiss	Moderate 0.28, 0.24 B	FAIR shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL shallow to rock	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	IIIe
Tankerville – Purcellville complex, rocky 7 - 15%							
20D	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown coarse-loamy soils (Tankerville) and very deep, well drained, strong brown fine-silty soils (Purcellville) on moderately steep backslopes; 0.1 – 2% rock outcrop; developed in residuum from granite, schist and gneiss	High 0.28, 0.24 B	POOR steep slopes; shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock steep slopes	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	IVe
Tankerville – Purcellville complex, rocky 15 - 25%							
20E	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown, coarse- loamy soils on steep backslopes; 0.1 – 2% rock outcrop; developed in residuum from granite, granite gneiss and granitic schist	Very high 0.28, 0.24 B	VERY POOR steep slopes; shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED steep slopes shallow to rock	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	VIIe
Tankerville loam; rocky 25 - 45%							
21B**	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils on summits and gently sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from, augen gneiss, granite gneiss and granite	Moderate 0.24, 0.17 B	GOOD Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	GOOD	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Edneytown loam 2 - 7%							

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
21C	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils on summits and strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from, augen gneiss, granite gneiss and granite	Moderate	GOOD	GOOD	SECONDARY CROPLAND	LOW	Ile
Edneytown loam		0.24, 0.17					
7 - 15%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
21D	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils on moderately steep backslopes; developed in residuum from, augen gneiss, granite gneiss and granite	High	FAIR	MARGINAL	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	IVe
Edneytown loam		0.24, 0.17	steep slopes	steep slopes			
15 - 25%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
21E	SEE MAP UNIT 121E						
22B	Very deep, well drained, strong brown silty soils (Purcellville) and very deep, moderately well drained, brownish yellow loamy soils (Swampoodle) with intermittent high water tables on broad summits and slight depressions; may have shrink-swell clay in subsoil; developed in local colluvium and residuum from granitic rocks	Moderate	FAIR	POOR	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	Ile
Purcellville - Swampoodle complex		0.28, 0.28	intermittent high water table; low bearing capacity	intermittent high water table percs slow			
2 - 7%		B	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high				
23B	Very deep, well drained, strong brown fine-silty soils on summits and gently sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from granite, schist and gneiss	Moderate	GOOD	GOOD	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATE	Ile
Purcellville loam		0.32, 0.28					
2 - 7%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
23C	Very deep, well drained, strong brown fine-silty soils on strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from granite, schist and gneiss	Moderate	GOOD	GOOD	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	IIIe
Purcellville loam		0.32, 0.28					
7 - 15%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
23D3	Very deep, well drained, strong brown fine-silty soils on moderately steep backslopes; developed in residuum from granite, schist and gneiss	High	FAIR	MARGINAL	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATE	
Purcellville loam; gullied		0.32, 0.28	steep slopes	Steep slopes			
15 - 25%		C	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
24B	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils (Edgemont) and very deep, well drained, red clayey soils (Culpeper) on summits and gently sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from meta-arkosic sandstone and meta-graywacke	Moderate	GOOD	MARGINAL	PRIME CROPLAND	LOW	Ile
Edgemont-Culpeper complex		0.28, 0.28		percs slowly			
2 - 7%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR			SELECTED USES	
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
24C	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils on undulating summits and strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from meta-arkosic sandstone and meta-graywacke	Moderate	GOOD	MARGINAL	SECONDARY CROPLAND	LOW	IIIe
Edgemont loam		0.28, 0.28		percs slowly			
7 – 15%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
25B**	Moderately deep, excessively drained, yellowish-brown coarse-loamy soils (Hazel) and very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils (Edgemont) on summits and gently sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from arkosic sandstone and meta-graywacke	Moderate	FAIR	MARGINAL	SECONDARY CROPLAND	LOW	
Hazel – Edgemont complex		0.24, 0.24	shallow to rock	shallow to rock			
2- 7%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
25C	Moderately deep, excessively drained, yellowish-brown coarse-loamy soils (Hazel) and very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils (Edgemont) on summits and strongly sloping backslopes; 0.1 to 2% rock outcrop; developed in residuum from arkosic sandstone and meta-graywacke	Moderate	FAIR	MARGINAL	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	IIIe
Hazel – Edgemont complex; rocky		0.24, 0.24	shallow to rock	shallow to rock			
7- 15%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
25C3**	Moderately deep, excessively drained, yellowish-brown coarse-loamy soils (Hazel) and very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils (Edgemont) on summits and strongly sloping backslopes with gullies ; developed in residuum from arkosic sandstone and meta-graywacke	Moderate	POOR	POOR	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	
Hazel – Edgemont complex; gullied		0.24, 0.24	shallow to rock; gullies	shallow to rock gullies			
7- 15%		C	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
25D	Moderately deep, excessively drained, yellowish-brown coarse-loamy soils on narrow summits and moderately steep backslopes; 0.1 to 2% rock outcrop; developed in residuum from arkosic sandstone and meta-graywacke	High	POOR	POOR	SECONDARY PASTURE	VERY LOW	IVe
Hazel loam; rocky		0.24, 0.24	shallow to rock; steep slopes; rock outcrop	shallow to rock steep slopes rock outcrop			
15 - 25%		C	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
25D3**	Moderately deep, excessively drained, yellowish-brown coarse-loamy soils (Hazel) and very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils (Edgemont) on moderately steep backslopes with gullies; developed in residuum from arkosic sandstone and meta-graywacke	High	POOR	POOR	NOT SUITED	LOW	
Hazel – Edgemont complex; gullied		0.24, 0.24	steep slope; shallow to rock; gullies	steep slope shallow to rock gullies			
15-25%		C	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				

*Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)*

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Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
28D	Very deep, well drained, red clayey soils (Fauquier) and very deep, well drained, red loamy soils (Eubanks) on moderately steep backslopes; developed in residuum from sheared granite or granodiorite intruded by dikes of greenstone - - - This map unit will predominantly consist of Fauquier and/or Eubanks soils	High 0.37, 0.24 C	FAIR steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	MARGINAL steep slopes percs slowly	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATELY HIGH	IVe
Fauquier and Eubanks soils							
15 - 25%							
28D3	SEE MAP UNIT 28D						
29C	SEE MAP UNIT 28C						
29D	SEE MAP UNIT 28D						
30B**	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown loamy (Edneytown) soil and moderately deep, well drained dark brown (Chestnut) coarse-loamy soil on summits and strongly sloping backslopes in dissected landscapes; developed in residuum from coarse-textured granite and granite gneiss; 0.1 to 2 percent rock outcrop	Moderate 0.24, 0.24 B	FAIR shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL shallow to rock	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	
Edneytown – Chestnut complex; rocky							
2 - 7%							
30C	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown (Edneytown) loamy soil and moderately deep, well drained dark brown (Chestnut) coarse-loamy soil on summits and strongly sloping backslopes in dissected landscapes; developed in residuum from coarse-textured granite and granite gneiss; 0.1 to 2 percent rock outcrop	Moderate 0.24, 0.24 B	FAIR shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL shallow to rock	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	IIIe
Edneytown – Chestnut complex; rocky							
7 - 15%							
30D	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown (Edneytown) loamy soil and moderately deep, well drained dark brown (Chestnut) coarse-loamy soil on moderately steep backslopes in dissected landscapes; developed in residuum from coarse-textured granite and granite gneiss; 0.1 to 2 percent rock outcrop	High 0.24, 0.24 B	FAIR shallow to rock; steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL shallow to rock steep slopes	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	IVe
Edneytown – Chestnut complex; rocky							
15 - 25%							
31B	Very deep, well drained, strong brown, fine-silty (Purcellville) and moderately deep, well drained, strong brown, coarse-loamy (Tankerville) soils on summits and gently sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from granite, granite gneiss and granitic schist	Moderate 0.32, 0.28 B	FAIR shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL shallow to rock	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	IIe
Purcellville – Tankerville complex							
2 - 7%							

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
31C	Very deep, well drained, strong brown, fine-silty (Purcellville) and moderately deep, well drained, strong brown, coarse-loamy (Tankerville) soils on strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from granite, granite gneiss and granitic schist	Moderate 0,32, 0.28 B	FAIR shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL shallow to rock	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	IIIe
Purcellville – Tankerville complex 7 - 15%							
31D	SEE MAP UNIT 20D						
33B**	Moderately deep, well drained, yellowish-red silty soils on gently sloping sideslopes and convex ridgetops; developed in residuum from sericite and biotite schist; gneiss and phyllites.	Moderate 0.32, 0.32 C	FAIR shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	
Brinklow silt loam 2 - 7%							
33C**	Moderately deep, well drained, yellowish-red silty soils on strongly sloping sideslopes; developed in residuum from sericite and biotite schist; gneiss and phyllites.	Moderate 0.32, 0.32 C	FAIR shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	
Brinklow silt loam 7 – 15%							
33D	Moderately deep, well drained, yellowish-red silty soils on moderatley steep backslopes; developed in residuum from sericite and biotite schist; gneiss and phyllites.	High 0.32, 0.32 C	POOR shallow to rock; steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock steep slopes	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	IVe
Brinklow silt loam 15 - 25%							
33E	Moderately deep, well drained, yellowish-red silty soils on steep sideslopes; developed in residuum from sericite and biotite schist; gneiss and phyllites.	High 0.32, 0.32 C	VERY POOR shallow to rock; very steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED shallow to rock very steep slopes	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	VIIe
Brinklow silt loam 25 - 45%							
34B	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-red clayey soils on summits and gently sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from sericite, biotite schists and meta-monzanite granite	Moderate 0.43, 0.28 B	GOOD Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	MARGINAL percs slowly	PRIME CROPLAND	LOW	IIf
Yellowbottom loam 3 - 8%							
34C	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-red clayey soils on strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from sericite, biotite schists and meta-monzanite granite	Moderate 0.43, 0.28 B	GOOD Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	MARGINAL percs slowly	SECONDARY CROPLAND	LOW	IIIe
Yellowbottom loam 8 - 15%							

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
34D**	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-red clayey soils on sideslopes and dissected uplands;	High	FAIR	MARGINAL	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	
Yellowbottom loam	developed in residuum from sericite and biotite schists and gneiss	0.43, 0.28	steep slopes	percs slowly			
15 – 25%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	steep slopes			
35B	Very deep, well drained, red clayey soils on summits and gently sloping backslopes in dissected uplands; developed in residuum from sericite schist, phyllonite, and phyllite	Moderate	GOOD	MARGINAL	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	Ile
Penhook silt loam		0.43, 0.28		percs slowly			
3 – 8%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate				
35C	Very deep, well drained, red clayey soils strongly sloping backslopes in dissected uplands; developed in residuum from sericite schist, phyllonite, and phyllite	Moderate	GOOD	MARGINAL	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	IIle
Penhook silt loam		0.43, 0.28		percs slowly			
8 - 15%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate				
35D**	Very deep, well drained, red clayey soils moderately steep backslopes in dissected uplands; developed in residuum from sericite schist, phyllonite, and phyllite	High	FAIR	MARGINAL	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	
Penhook silt loam		0.43, 0.28	steep slopes	percs slowly			
15 - 25%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	steep slopes			
36C3	SEE MAP UNIT 35C						
38A**	Very deep, moderately well drained, brownish-yellow loamy soils with intermittent high water tables on broad summits and slight depressions; shrink-swell clays may occur in lower subsoil of some soil profiles; developed in local colluvium and residuum from granitic rocks; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Slight	VERY POOR	POOR	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	
Swampoodle loam		0.28, 0.28	intermittent high water table;	high water table			
0 - 2%		B	possible shrink-swell clays Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high				
38B	Very deep, moderately well drained, mottled brownish-yellow and strong brown loamy soils with intermittent high water tables on broad summits and slight depressions; may have shrink-swell clay in subsoil; developed in local colluvium and residuum from granitic rocks; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Moderate	VERY POOR	POOR	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	Ile
Swampoodle loam		0.28, 0.28	intermittent high water table;	high water table			
2 - 7%		B	possible shrink-swell clays Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high				

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
40B** Myersville silt loam 2 - 7%	Deep, well drained, strong brown silty soils on summits and gently sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from greenstone and cloritic schist	Moderate 0.32, 0.17 B	FAIR shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL Shallow to rock	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATE	
40C Myersville silt loam 7 - 15%	Deep, well drained, strong brown silty soils on summits and strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from greenstone and cloritic schist	High 0.32, 0.17 B	FAIR shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL shallow to rock	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	IIIe
40D Myersville silt loam, stony 15 - 25%	Deep, well drained, strong brown silty soils on moderately steep backslopes; stones cover 0.02 – 0.1% of the soil surface; developed in residuum from greenstone and cloritic schist	High 0.32, 0.17 B/C	POOR steep slopes; shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR steep slopes shallow to rock	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	VIIs
40E Pignut silt loam, stony 25 - 45 %	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown silty soils on steep and very steep backslopes; with cobbles and stones ranging from .01 – 0.1% on the soil surface; developed in residuum from greenstone and cloritic schist	Very high 0.32, 0.17 C	VERY POOR very steep slopes; shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED steep slopes shallow to rock	NOT SUITED	MODERATELY LOW	VIIe
41B** Alanthus – Pignut complex; very stony 2 - 7 %	Very deep, well drained, yellowish red silty soils (Alanthus) and moderately deep, well drained, strong brown silty soils (Pignut) on summits and gently sloping backslopes; surface cover is represented by .05 – 4% stones, 0 – 4% cobbles and 0 – 0.1% rock outcrop; developed in residuum from greenstone	Moderate 0.28, 0.17 C	FAIR shallow to rock; stoniness Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL shallow to rock	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATE	
41C Alanthus – Pignut complex; very stony 7 - 15 %	Very deep, well drained, yellowish red silty soils (Alanthus) and moderately deep, well drained, strong brown silty soils (Pignut) on strongly sloping backslopes; surface cover is represented by 0.1 – 3% stones, 0 – 3% cobbles and 0 – 0.01% rock outcrop; developed in residuum from greenstone	Moderate 0.28, 0.17 C	FAIR shallow to rock; stoniness Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL shallow to rock	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATE	VIIIs

MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE		SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD		SELECTED USES AGRICULTURE FORESTRY (HARDWOOD) LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS		
41D	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown (Pignut) and very deep, well drained, yellowish red (Alanthus) silty soils on steep backslopes; surface cover is represented by 3 – 15% stones, 0 – 3% cobbles and 0 – 0.01% rock outcrop; developed in residuum from greenstone and cloritic schist	High 0.28, 0.17 C	POOR shallow to rock; steep slopes; stoniness Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR	NOT SUITED	MODERATELY LOW	VIIc	
Pignut – Alanthus complex, extremely stony 15 - 25%								
41E	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown silty soils on steep and very steep backslopes; surface cover is represented by 3 – 15% stones, 0 – 3% cobbles and 0 – 0.01% rock outcrop; developed in residuum from greenstone and cloritic schist	Very high 0.28, 0.17 C	VERY POOR shallow to rock; very steep slopes; stoniness Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED	NOT SUITED	MODERATELY LOW	VIIc	
Pignut silt loam, extremely stony 25 - 45%								
42C**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown silty soils and 10 – 25 % rock outcrop on strongly sloping backslopes; surface cover is represented by 1 – 15% cobbles, 3 – 25% stones, and 0 – 20% boulders; developed in residuum from greenstone and cloritic schist	Moderate 0.24, 0.17 C	POOR rock outcrops Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED	NOT SUITED	MODERATELY LOW		
Pignut - Rock Outcrop complex 7 - 15%								
42D	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown silty soils and 15 – 25 % rock outcrop on moderately steep backslopes; surface cover is represented by 0 – 15% cobbles, 3 – 25% stones, and 0 – 20% boulders; developed in residuum from greenstone and cloritic schist	High 0.24, 0.17 C	POOR steep slopes; rock outcrops Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED	NOT SUITED	MODERATELY LOW	VIIc	
Pignut - Rock Outcrop complex 15 - 25%								
42E	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown silty soils and 15 – 25 % rock outcrop on steep and very steep backslopes; surface cover is represented by 0 – 15% cobbles, 3 – 25% stones, and 0 – 20% boulders; developed in residuum from greenstone and cloritic schist	Very High 0.24, 0.17 C	VERY POOR very steep slopes; rock outcrops Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED	NOT SUITED	MODERATELY LOW	VIIc	
Pignut - Rock Outcrop complex 25 - 45%								
43B**	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-red silty soils on summits and gently sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from greenstone and cloritic schist	Moderate 0.37, 0.28 B	GOOD Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	GOOD	PRIME CROPLAND	HIGH		
Alanthus silt loam 2 – 7%								
43C	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-red silty soils on strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from greenstone and cloritic schist	High 0.37, 0.28 B	GOOD Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	GOOD	SECONDARY CROPLAND	HIGH	IIIe	
Alanthus silt loam 7 - 15%								
43D	SEE MAP UNIT 40D							
44B3	SEE MAP UNIT 45B							

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
44C3	SEE MAP UNIT 45C						
44D3	SEE MAP UNIT 45D						
45B Fauquier silt loam 2 - 7%	Very deep, well drained, red clayey soils on undulating summits and gently sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from massive greenstone and cloritic schist	Moderate 0.37, 0.28 B	GOOD Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	MARGINAL percs slowly	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	Ile
45C Fauquier silt loam 7 - 15%	Very deep, well drained, red clayey soils on strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from massive greenstone and cloritic schist	High 0.37, 0.28 B	GOOD Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	MARGINAL percs slowly	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	IIle
45D Fauquier silt loam 15-25 %	Very deep, well drained, red clayey soils on moderately steep backslopes; developed in residuum from massive greenstone and cloritic schist	Very high 0.37, 0.28 B	FAIR steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	MARGINAL steep slopes percs slowly	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATELY HIGH	IVe
46C	SEE MAP UNIT 41C						
47B Elioak - Fauquier complex 2 - 7%	Complex of very deep, well drained, micaceous, dark red clayey (Elioak) and red clayey (Fauquier) soils on summits and gently sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from micaceous acid crystalline rock and cloritic schist	Moderate 0.37, 0.28 B	GOOD Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	MARGINAL Percs slow	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	Ile
47C Elioak - Fauquier complex 7 - 15%	Complex of very deep, well drained, micaceous, dark red clayey (Elioak) and red clayey (Fauquier) soils on undulating summits and strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from micaceous acid crystalline rock and cloritic schist	High 0.37, 0.28 B	GOOD Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	MARGINAL Percs slow	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	IIle
47D** Elioak - Fauquier complex 15 - 25%	Complex of very deep, well drained, micaceous, yellowish-red clayey (Elioak) soils and red clayey (Fauquier) soils on moderately steep backslopes; developed in residuum from micaceous acid rocks (Elioak) and inclusions containing bands and stringers of greenstone (Fauquier)	High 0.37, 0.28 B	FAIR steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	MARGINAL percs slow steep slopes	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATELY HIGH	

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
48A**	Complex of deep, moderately well drained, light yellowish-brown clay (Fletcher ville) and deep, well drained, strong brown silty (Myersville) soils in saddles and heads of drainageways; developed in residuum from greenstone schist	Moderate 0.37, 0.28 C	POOR intermittent high water table and high shrink-swell clays occur locally Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high	POOR high water table	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	
48B	Complex of deep, moderately well drained, light yellowish-brown clay (Fletcher ville) and deep, well drained, strong brown silty (Myersville) soils in saddles and heads of drainageways; developed in residuum from greenstone schist	Moderate 0.37, 0.28 C	POOR intermittent high water table and high shrink-swell clays occur locally Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high	POOR high water table	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	Ile
48C**	Complex of deep, well drained, strong brown silty (Myersville) and deep, moderately well drained, light yellowish-brown clay (Fletcher ville) soils on strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from greenstone schist	High 0.37, 0.28 C	POOR intermittent high water table and high shrink-swell clays occur locally Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high	POOR high water table	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	
49C	SEE MAP UNIT 47C						
49C3	SEE MAP UNIT 47C						
50B	Very deep, moderately well drained, yellowish-brown loamy fragipan soil on broad, flat summits and gently sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from quartz monzonite and granite pegmatites	Slight 0.28, 0.28 C	FAIR intermittent high water table Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	POOR intermittent high water table Fragipan	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	III s
50C	Very deep, moderately well drained, yellowish-brown loamy fragipan soil on strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from quartz monzonite and granite pegmatites	Moderate 0.28, 0.28 C	FAIR intermittent high water table Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	POOR intermittent high water table fragipan	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	IV s
51D	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown loamy soils containing more than 35% rock fragments and 10 – 20 % rock outcrop on summits and moderately steep backslopes; soil surface is covered with 0 – 15 % flagstones and/or boulders; developed from local creep and residuum from interbedded quartzite, quartz muscovite schist and phyllite	High 0.20, 0.10 B	VERY POOR steep slopes; shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED shallow to rock steep slopes rock outcrop	NOT SUITED	VERY LOW	VII s

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR			SELECTED USES	
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
51E	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown loamy soils containing more than 35% rock fragments and 10 – 20 % rock outcrop on steep backslopes; soil surface is covered with 0 – 15 % flagstones and/or boulders; developed from local creep and residuum from interbedded quartzite, quartz muscovite schist and phyllite	Very High 0.20, 0.10 B	VERY POOR very steep slopes; shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED shallow to rock very steep slopes rock outcrop	NOT SUITED	VERY LOW	VIIs
Stumptown-Rock Outcrop complex							
25 - 45%							
52C	SEE MAP UNIT 53C						
52D	SEE MAP UNIT 53D						
52D2	SEE MAP UNIT 53D						
53B**	Very deep, well drained, micaceous, dark brown loamy soils on summits and gently sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from micaceous acid crystalline rock	Moderate 0.32, 0.43 B	GOOD high mica content in substratum may interfere with compaction Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	GOOD	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Glenelg loam							
2 - 7%							
53C	Very deep, well drained, micaceous, dark brown loamy soils on undulating summits and strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from micaceous acid crystalline rock	High 0.32, 0.43 B	GOOD high mica content in substratum may interfere with compaction Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	GOOD	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	IIIe
Glenelg loam							
7 - 15%							
53D	Very deep, well drained, micaceous, yellowish-red loamy soils on sloping sideslopes in dissected uplands; developed in residuum from mica schist and mica gneiss	Very high 0.32, 0.43 B	FAIR high mica content in substratum may interfere with compaction; steep slopes Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL Steep slopes	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATE	IVe
Glenelg loam							
15 - 25%							
53E	SEE MAP UNIT 33E						
53E3	SEE MAP UNIT 33E						
54B	SEE MAP UNIT 55B						
54C	SEE MAP UNIT 55C						
55B	Very deep, well drained, micaceous, dark red clayey soils on broad summits and gently sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from micaceous acid crystalline rocks	Moderate 0.37, 0.32 B	GOOD high mica content in substratum may interfere with compaction Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	GOOD	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	IIe
Elioak loam							
2 - 7%							

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
55C	Very deep, well drained, micaceous, dark red clayey soils on undulating summits and strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from micaceous acid crystalline rocks	High	GOOD	GOOD	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	IIIe
Elioak loam		0.37, 0.32	high mica content in substratum may interfere with compaction				
7 - 15%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate				
55C3	SEE MAP UNIT 55C						
55D	SEE MAP UNIT 33D						
55D3	SEE MAP UNIT 33D						
56B**	Moderately deep, somewhat excessively drained, olive gray silty soils containing more than 35% rock fragments on gently sloping summits and backslopes; developed in residuum from black graphitic schist	Moderate	FAIR	MARGINAL	SECONDARY CROPLAND	LOW	
Watt silt loam		0.32, 0.20	shallow to rock; high silt content (low bearing capacity); high corrosivity to steel and concrete	shallow to rock			
2 - 7%		B	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low				
56C**	Moderately deep, somewhat excessively drained, olive gray silty soils containing more than 35% rock fragments on sloping summits and backslopes; developed in residuum from black graphitic schist	High	FAIR	POOR	SECONDARY CROPLAND	LOW	
Watt silt loam		0.32, 0.20	shallow to rock; high silt content (low bearing capacity); high corrosivity to steel and concrete	shallow to rock			
7-15%		B	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low				
56D	Moderately deep, somewhat excessively drained, olive gray silty soils containing more than 35% rock fragments on strongly sloping through very steep backslopes and strongly sloping summits; developed in residuum from black graphitic schist	Very High	POOR	POOR	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	IVe
Watt silt loam		0.32, 0.20	shallow to rock; steep slopes; high silt content (low bearing capacity); high corrosivity to steel and concrete	shallow to rock steep slopes			
15 - 25%		B	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low				
56E	Moderately deep, somewhat excessively drained, olive gray silty soils containing more than 35% rock fragments on steep to very steep backslopes; developed in residuum from black graphitic schist	Very high	VERY POOR	NOT SUITED	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	
Watt silt loam		0.32, 0.20	shallow to rock; steep slopes; high silt content (low bearing capacity); high corrosivity to steel and concrete	shallow to rock very steep slopes			
25-45%		B	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low				

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR			SELECTED USES	
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
56F	Moderately deep, somewhat excessively drained, olive gray silty soils containing more than 35% rock fragments on very steep backslopes; developed in residuum from black graphitic schist	Very high	VERY POOR	NOT SUITED	NOT SUITED	LOW	
Watt silt loam		0.32, 0.20	shallow to rock; steep slopes; high silt content (low bearing capacity); high corrosivity to steel and concrete	shallow to rock very steep slopes			
45 - 65%		D	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low				
57B	SEE MAP UNIT 55B						
57C	SEE MAP UNIT 55C						
58B	SEE MAP UNIT 53C						
58C	SEE MAP UNIT 53C						
58D	SEE MAP UNIT 53D						
58E	SEE MAP UNIT 33E						
59B**	Very deep, somewhat poorly drained, yellowish brown loamy soils with high water tables in concave landscapes, along small drainageways and on alluvial fans; developed in recent colluvium/alluvium washed from basic and acidic rocks; 15 – 50 % cobbles, stones and/or boulders cover the soil surface; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Moderate	VERY POOR	NOT SUITED	NOT SUITED	MODERATELY LOW	
Mongle loam, rubbly		0.43, 0.43	high water table; overland flow-significant destructive potential during storm events	high water table			
2 - 7%		D	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: moderate				
59C	Very deep, somewhat poorly drained, yellowish brown loamy soils with high water tables in concave landscapes, along small drainageways and on alluvial fans; developed in recent colluvium/alluvium washed from basic and acidic rocks; 15 – 50 % cobbles, stones and/or boulders cover the soil surface; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Moderate	VERY POOR	NOT SUITED	NOT SUITED	MODERATELY LOW	VIIIs
Mongle loam, rubbly		0.43, 0.43	high water table; overland flow-significant destructive potential during storm events	high water table			
7 - 15%		D	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: moderate				
60A**	Complex of moderately deep, well drained, dark yellowish brown (Ott) soil and shallow, well drained, loamy-skeletal, dark gray (Catlett) soils containing more than 35% rock fragments on summits and gently sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from bluish-gray thermally altered Triassic shale	Slight	FAIR	NOT SUITED	SECONDARY CROPLAND	LOW	
Ott-Catlett complex		0.32, 0.10	shallow to rock	shallow to rock			
0 - 3%		C	Bearing Capacity: Shrink-swell Potential:				

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MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
60B Ott-Catlett complex 3 - 8%	Complex of moderately deep, well drained, dark yellowish brown (Ott) soil and shallow, well drained, loamy-skeletal, dark gray (Catlett) soils containing more than 35% rock fragments on summits and gently sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from bluish-gray thermally altered Triassic shale	Moderate 0.32, 0.10 C	FAIR shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED shallow to rock	SECONDARY CROPLAND	LOW	IIIs
60C Ott-Catlett complex 8 - 15%	Complex of moderately deep, well drained, dark yellowish brown (Ott) soil and shallow, well drained, loamy-skeletal, dark gray (Catlett) soils containing more than 35% rock fragments on strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from bluish-gray thermally altered Triassic shale	High 0.32, 0.10 C	FAIR shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED shallow to rock	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	IVs
60D** Catlett gravelly silt loam 15 - 25%	Shallow, well drained, grayish-brown silty soils containing more than 35% rock fragments on moderately steep sideslopes; developed in residuum from bluish-gray thermally altered Triassic shale	High 0.32, 0.10 C	POOR shallow soils over bedrock, steep slopes Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED shallow to rock steep slopes	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	
62A** Sycoline silt loam 0 - 3%	Moderately deep, moderately well to somewhat poorly drained, brown silty soils with intermittent high water tables on nearly level summits backslopes; developed in residuum from bluish-gray thermally altered Triassic shale and siltstone	Slight 0.43, 0.43 D	POOR intermittent high water table; low bearing capacities when wet; shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED high water table	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
62B Sycoline silt loam 3 - 8%	Moderately deep, moderately well to somewhat poorly drained, brown silty soils with intermittent high water tables on gently sloping summits and backslopes; developed in residuum from bluish-gray thermally altered Triassic shale and siltstone	Moderate 0.43, 0.43 D	POOR intermittent high water table; low bearing capacities when wet; shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED high water table	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	Ile
63A Kelly Variant silt loam 0 - 3%	Moderately deep, somewhat poorly drained, yellowish-brown claypan soils with intermittent high water tables on broad upland flats and concave areas; developed in old alluvial capping underlain by residuum from thermally-altered Triassic shales and granulite; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Slight 0.37, 0.28 D	VERY POOR high shrink-swell clay layers in the subsoil; high water table; low relief Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: very high	NOT SUITED high water table	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATE	IVw

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MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
63B** Kelly Variant silt loam 3 - 8%	Moderately deep, somewhat poorly drained, yellowish-brown claypan soils with intermittent high water tables on broad upland flats and concave areas; developed in old alluvial capping underlain by residuum from thermally-altered Triassic shales and granulite; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Moderate 0.37, 0.28 D	VERY POOR high shrink-swell clay layers in the subsoil; high water table; low relief Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: very high	NOT SUITED high water table	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATE	
63C** Kelly Variant silt loam 8 - 15%	Moderately deep, somewhat poorly drained, yellowish-brown claypan soils with intermittent high water tables in saddles and heads of drainageways; developed in old alluvial capping underlain by residuum from thermally-altered Triassic shales and granulite; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	High 0.37, 0.28 D	VERY POOR high shrink-swell clay layers in the subsoil; high water table Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: very high	NOT SUITED high water table	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATE	
64B Oakhill - Legore loams 3 - 8%	Complex of well drained, moderately deep, yellowish-red, loamy skeletal (Oakhill) containing more than 35% rock fragments in the subsoil and very deep, yellowish-red loamy (Legore) soils on broad summits; developed in residuum from basalt	Moderate 0.32, 0.28 B	FAIR shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL shallow to rock	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	IIIs
64C Oakhill loam 8 - 15%	Moderately deep, well drained, yellowish-red loamy-skeletal soils containing more than 35% rock fragments in the subsoil on strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from basalt	Moderate 0.32, 0.28 B	FAIR shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATE	IVs
64D Oakhill loam, stony 15 - 25%	Moderately deep, well drained, yellowish-red loamy-skeletal soils containing more than 35% rock fragments in the subsoil on strongly sloping backslopes; stones and cobbles cover 0.01 – 0.1% of the soil surface; developed in residuum from basalt	High 0.32, 0.28 B	POOR shallow to rock; steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock steep slopes	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	VIIs
64E** Oakhill loam, stony 25 - 45%	Moderately deep, well drained, yellowish-red loamy-skeletal soils containing more than 35% rock fragments in the subsoil on steep backslopes; stones and cobbles cover 0.01 – 0.1% of the soil surface; developed in residuum from basalt	High 0.32, 0.28 B	VERY POOR shallow to rock; very steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED shallow to rock steep slopes	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
65B**	Very deep, well drained, red clayey soils on gently sloping backslopes and summits; developed in residuum from diabase and basalt	Moderate	GOOD	MARGINAL	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Montalto loam		0.28, 0.28		percs slowly			
3- 8%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate				
65C	Very deep, well drained, red clayey soils on strongly sloping backslopes and summits; developed in residuum from diabase and basalt	Moderate	GOOD	MARGINAL	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	Ile
Montalto loam		0.28, 0.28		percs slowly			
8- 15%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate				
65C2	SEE MAP UNIT 65C						
66A	Deep, somewhat poorly drained, light olive brown claypan soils with intermittent high water tables on broad nearly level summits; developed in residuum from diabase and basalt; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Slight	VERY POOR	NOT SUITED	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATELY HIGH	IVw
Waxpool silt loam		0.43, 0.15	extremely plastic shrink-swell claypan in the subsoil; high water table; low relief	high water table			
0 - 3%		D	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: very high				
67A**	Very deep, moderately well drained, yellowish brown to olive brown claypan soils with intermittent high water tables (Jackland) and/or very deep, well drained dark brown claypan soils (Haymarket) on nearly level summits and backslopes; developed in residuum from diabase and basalt - - - This map unit will predominantly consist of Jackland and/or Haymarket soils	Slight	VERY POOR	NOT SUITED	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	
Jackland and Haymarket silt loams		0.37, 0.10	extremely plastic shrink-swell claypan in the subsoil; intermittent high water table	high water table			
0 - 3%		D	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: very high				
67B	Very deep, moderately well drained, yellowish brown to olive brown claypan soils with intermittent high water tables (Jackland) and/or very deep, well drained dark brown claypan soils (Haymarket) on summits and gently sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from diabase and basalt - - - This map unit will predominantly consist of Jackland and/or Haymarket soils	Moderate	VERY POOR	NOT SUITED	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	Ile
Jackland and Haymarket silt loams		0.37, 0.10	extremely plastic shrink-swell claypan in the subsoil; intermittent high water table	high water table			
3 - 8%		D	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: very high				

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MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
67C	Very deep, moderately well drained, yellowish brown to olive brown claypan soils with intermittent high water tables (Jackland) and/or very deep, well drained dark brown claypan soils (Haymarket) on strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from diabase and basalt - - - This map unit will predominantly consist of Jackland and/or Haymarket soils	High 0.37, 0.10 D	VERY POOR extremely plastic shrink-swell claypan in the subsoil; intermittent high water table Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: very high	NOT SUITED high water table	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATELY HIGH	IIIe
Jackland and Haymarket silt loams 8 - 15%							
68B	Very deep, moderately well drained, yellowish brown to olive brown claypan soils with intermittent high water tables (Jackland) and/or very deep, well drained dark brown claypan soils (Haymarket) on summits and gently sloping backslopes; soil surface is covered by 0.2 – 4% stones and 0 – 0.05 boulders; developed in residuum from diabase and basalt - - - This map unit will predominantly consist of Jackland and/or Haymarket soils	Moderate 0.32, 0.10 D	VERY POOR extremely plastic shrink-swell claypan in the subsoil; intermittent high water table; large amount of stones and boulders on the surface Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: very high	NOT SUITED high water table stone content	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATELY HIGH	VIIs
Jackland and Haymarket silt loams, very stony 3 - 8%							
68C	Very deep, moderately well drained, yellowish brown to olive brown claypan soils with intermittent high water tables (Jackland) and/or very deep, well drained dark brown claypan soils (Haymarket) on strongly sloping backslopes; soil surface is covered by 0.2 – 4% stones and 0 – 0.05 boulders; developed in residuum from diabase and basalt - - - This map unit will predominantly contain Jackland and/or Haymarket soils	Moderate 0.32, 0.10 D	VERY POOR extremely plastic shrink-swell claypan in the subsoil; intermittent high water table; large amount of stones and boulders on the surface Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: very high	NOT SUITED high water table stone content	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATELY HIGH	VIIIs
Jackland and Haymarket silt loams, very stony 8 -15%							
69A	Deep, poorly drained, dark gray claypan soils in drainageways; formed in alluvium and residuum from diabase and basalt; HYDRIC SOIL	Slight 0.43, 0.15 D	VERY POOR high shrink-swell clays; high water table; low relief Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: very high	NOT SUITED high water table	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATE	VIw
Elbert silt loam 0 - 3%							

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MAP UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
70A	Deep, somewhat poorly drained, yellowish-brown loamy over clayey soils on nearly level summits and footslopes; developed in colluvium over residuum from basalt and diabase; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Slight	POOR	NOT SUITED	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATE	IVw
Mt. Lucas loam		0.37, 0.28	high water table; shrink-swell clay may occur in lower subsoil	high water table			
0 - 3%		C	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high				
70B	SEE MAP UNIT 70A						
71A**	Very deep, well drained, reddish-brown silty soils on nearly level summits; developed in residuum from red Triassic shale, siltstone and fine-grained sandstone	Slight	GOOD	MARGINAL	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Panorama Variant silt loam		0.37, 0.32	low bearing capacity when wet (high silt content)	percs slowly			
0 - 3%		B	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low				
71B	Very deep, well drained, reddish-brown silty soils on gently sloping summits and backslopes; developed in residuum from red Triassic shale, siltstone and fine-grained sandstone	Moderate	GOOD	MARGINAL	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATE	Ile
Panorama Variant silt loam		0.37, 0.32	low bearing capacity when wet (high silt content)	percs slowly			
3 - 8%		B	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low				
71C**	Very deep, well drained, dark reddish-brown silty soils on broad gently sloping ridges; developed in residuum from red Triassic shale and sandstone	Moderate	GOOD	MARGINAL	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Panorama Variant silt loam		0.37, 0.32	low bearing capacity when wet (high silt content)	percs slowly			
7 - 15%		B	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low				
72C	SEE MAP UNIT 76C						
73A**	Moderately deep, well drained, red silty soils on nearly level summits, developed in residuum from Triassic shale, siltstone and fine-grained sandstone	Slight	GOOD	POOR	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	
Penn loam		0.37, 0.24	Bearing Capacity: low	shallow to rock			
0 - 3%		B	Shrink-swell Potential: low				
73B	Moderately deep, well drained, red silty soils on gently sloping summits and backslopes, developed in residuum from Triassic shale, siltstone and fine-grained sandstone	Moderate	GOOD	POOR	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	Ile
Penn loam		0.37, 0.24	Bearing Capacity: low	shallow to rock			
3 - 8%		B	Shrink-swell Potential: low				

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
73C Penn loam 8 - 15%	Moderately deep, well drained, red silty soils on strongly sloping backslopes, developed in residuum from Triassic shale, siltstone and fine-grained sandstone	High 0.37, 0.24 B	GOOD Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	Ile
73D** Penn loam 15 – 25%	Moderately deep, well drained, red silty soils on moderately steep backslopes, developed in residuum from Triassic shale, siltstone and fine-grained sandstone	Very High 0.37, 0.24 B	FAIR steep slopes Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock steep slopes	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	
74A** Ashburn silt loam 0 - 3%	Moderately deep, moderately well drained, strong brown silty soils with intermittent high water tables on broad, nearly level upland flats; developed from thin fluvial cappings over Triassic siltstone, fine grained sandstone and shale	Slight 0.37, 0.24 C	FAIR intermittent high water table; low bearing capacity when wet due to high silt content and/or shrink-swell clay in lower horizon Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	POOR shallow to rock water table	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
74B Ashburn silt loam 3 - 8%	Moderately deep, moderately well drained, strong brown silty soils with intermittent high water tables on broad summits and gently sloping backslopes; developed from thin fluvial cappings over Triassic siltstone, fine grained sandstone and shale	Moderate 0.37, 0.24 C	FAIR intermittent high water table ; low bearing capacity when wet Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	POOR shallow to rock water table	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	Ile
75A** Casanova loam 0 - 3%	Very deep, well drained, dark-red and reddish-yellow clayey soils on nearly level summits; developed in residuum from Triassic conglomerate, siltstone and shale	Slight 0.37, 0.28 B	GOOD Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	MARGINAL percs slowly	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATE	
75B Casanova loam 3 - 8%	Very deep, well drained, dark-red and reddish yellow clayey soils on gently sloping broad summits; developed in residuum from Triassic conglomerate, shale and siltstone	Moderate 0.37, 0.28 B	GOOD Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	MARGINAL percs slowly	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATE	Ile

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

			USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
75C	Very deep, well drained, dark-red and reddish yellow clayey soils on strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from Triassic conglomerate, shale and siltstone	High	GOOD	MARGINAL	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	Ile
Casanova loam		0.37, 0.28	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	percs slowly			
8 - 15%		B					
75D**	Very deep, well drained, dark-red and reddish-yellow clayey soils on moderately steep backslopes; developed in residuum from interbedded Triassic conglomerate, shale and siltstone	High	FAIR	MARGINAL	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATE	
Casanova loam		0.37, 0.28	steep slopes	percs slowly			
15 - 25%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	steep slopes			
76B	Complex of very deep (Sudley) and moderately deep (Oatlands) well drained strong brown to reddish-brown loamy soils on summits and gently sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from Triassic conglomerate and sandstone	Moderate	GOOD	MARGINAL	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	Ile
Sudley-Oatlands complex		0.32, 0.15	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	shallow to rock			
3 - 8%		B					
76C	Complex of very deep (Sudley) and moderately deep (Oatlands) well drained strong brown to reddish-brown loamy soils on undulating summits and strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from Triassic conglomerate and sandstone	Moderate	GOOD	MARGINAL	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	Ile
Sudley-Oatlands complex		0.32, 0.15	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	shallow to rock			
8 - 15%		B					
76D**	Complex of very deep (Sudley) and moderately deep (Oatlands) well drained strong brown to reddish-brown loamy soils on moderately steep backslopes; developed in residuum from Triassic conglomerate and sandstone	High	GOOD	MARGINAL	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	
Sudley-Oatlands complex		0.32, 0.15	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	shallow to rock			
15 - 25%		B		steep slopes			
77A**	Moderately deep, well drained dark red silty soil (Arcola) and shallow, well to excessively drained, yellowish red silty soil containing more than 35% rock fragments in the subsoil (Nestoria), on nearly level summits; developed in residuum from Triassic siltstone and shale	Slight	FAIR	POOR	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	
Arcola - Nestoria complex		0.32, 0.10	shallow to rock; little soil available for landscaping or grading Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	shallow to rock			
0 - 3%		C					
77B**	Moderately deep, well drained dark red silty soil (Arcola) and shallow, well to excessively drained, yellowish red silty soil containing more than 35% rock fragments in the subsoil (Nestoria), on gently sloping backslopes and summits; developed in residuum from Triassic siltstone and shale	Moderate	FAIR	POOR	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	
Arcola - Nestoria complex		0.32, 0.10	shallow to rock; little soil available for landscaping or grading Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	shallow to rock			
3 - 8%		C					

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
77B3**	Moderately deep, well drained dark red silty soil (Arcola) and shallow, well to excessively drained, yellowish red silty soil containing more than 35% rock fragments in the subsoil (Nestoria), with gullies on gently sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from Triassic siltstone and shale	High 0.32, 0.10 C	POOR shallow to rock; little soil available for landscaping or grading; gullies Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED shallow to rock	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	
Arcola - Nestoria complex, gullied 3 - 8%							
77C	Moderately deep, well drained dark red silty soil (Arcola) and shallow, well to excessively drained, yellowish red silty soil containing more than 35% rock fragments in the subsoil (Nestoria), with gullies on strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from Triassic siltstone and shale	High 0.32, 0.10 C	FAIR shallow to rock; little soil available for landscaping or grading Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	IVs
Arcola - Nestoria complex 8 - 15%							
77C2	SEE MAP UNIT 77C						
77C3**	Shallow, well to excessively drained (Nestoria), and moderately deep, well drained (Arcola) eroded reddish-brown silty soils with gullies on convex sideslopes in dissected terrain; developed in residuum from Triassic siltstone and shale	High 0.32, 0.10 D	POOR shallow to rock; little soil available for landscaping or grading; gullies Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED shallow to rock	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	
Nestoria – Arcola complex, gullied 8 - 15%							
77D**	Shallow, well to excessively drained reddish-brown loamy soils containing more than 35% rock fragments on moderately steep backslopes; developed in residuum from Triassic siltstone and shale	Very High 0.32, 0.10 D	POOR shallow to rock; steep slopes; little soil material available for landscaping or grading Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED shallow to rock Steep slopes	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	
Nestoria gravelly loam 15 - 25%							
77D2	SEE MAP UNIT 77E						
77E	Shallow, well to excessively drained reddish-brown loamy soils containing more than 35% rock fragments on steep backslopes; developed in residuum from Triassic siltstone and shale	Very high 0.32, 0.10 D	POOR shallow to rock; very steep slopes; little soil material available for landscaping or grading Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED shallow to rock very steep slopes	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	Vile
Nestoria gravelly loam 25 - 45%							

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
78A	Deep, moderately well and somewhat poorly drained, light yellowish-brown clayey soils with intermittent high water table water tables on broad, nearly level interflaves and concave areas; developed in local colluvium and residuum from red Triassic shale and sandstone; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Slight 0.43, 0.43 D	VERY POOR may be within 100-year floodplain; high water table; low relief; low bearing capacity when wet due to high silt content and shrink-swell clay in the subsoil Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high	NOT SUITED high water table; landscape position (swale)	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATE	IVw
Dulles silt loam 0 - 3%							
79A	Deep, poorly drained, mottled reddish-brown and gray clayey soils with intermittent high water table water tables on upland flat and in drainageways; developed in local alluvium and residuum from red Triassic shale and sandstone; HYDRIC SOIL	Slight 0.37, 0.32 D	VERY POOR may be within 100-year floodplain; high water table; low relief; low bearing capacities when wet (high silt content) and high shrink-swell clay in the subsoil Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high	NOT SUITED high water table	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATE	VIw
Albano silt loam 0 - 3%							
80B	SEE MAP UNIT 76B						
80C	SEE MAP UNIT 76C						
81B	Very deep, moderately well drained, light yellowish-brown to strong brown loamy soils on footslopes and toeslopes of mountains and in broad gently sloping interflaves; semi-rounded stones make up 5-50% of the soil; developed in old mountain colluvium from mixed acidic and basic rocks	Moderate 0.28, 0.20 B	FAIR high water table Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR high water table	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	Ile
Brumbaugh loam 2 - 7%							
81C	Very deep, moderately well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils on footslopes and toeslopes of mountains and in broad gently sloping interflaves; semi-rounded stones make up 5-50% of the soil; developed in old mountain colluvium from mixed acidic and basic rocks	Moderate 0.28, 0.20 B	FAIR high water table Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR high water table	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	IIle
Brumbaugh loam 7 - 15%							
82B	Very deep, somewhat poorly drained, brownish yellow loamy soils on gently sloping footslopes; soil surface is covered by 0.01 – 0.1% stones; developed in colluvium from felsic to mafic crystalline rock	Moderate 0.37, 0.28 C	VERY POOR high water table; stoniness; overland flow - significant destructive potential during flooding events Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	NOT SUITED high water table	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	IVw
Scattersville loam, stony 2 - 7%							

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
83C	Very deep, well drained reddish-brown clayey soils on footslopes, broad summits and strongly sloping backslopes; rounded stones make up 0 - 50% of the soil mass; soil surface is covered by 0.01 – 0.1% stones with some cobbles and gravel; developed in old colluvium from mixed acidic and basic rocks	Moderate 0.28, 0.28 B	FAIR stoniness Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	MARGINAL percs slowly stoniness	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATE	IVs
Braddock gravelly loam; stony 7 - 15%							
84C	Very deep, well drained reddish-brown clayey soils on footslopes, broad summits and strongly sloping backslopes; rounded stones make up 0 - 50% of the soil mass; soil surface is covered by 0.1 – 3% stones with some cobbles and gravel; developed in old colluvium from mixed acidic and basic rocks	Moderate 0.24, 0.24 C	VERY POOR stoniness; little soil material available for landscaping or grading Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	POOR stoniness percs slowly	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATE	VIIIs
Braddock gravelly loam; very stony 7 - 15%							
85C2	SEE MAP UNIT 83C						
86C2	SEE MAP UNIT 83C						
87B**	Very deep, well drained, dark yellowish-brown soils on footslopes and benches; semi-rounded stones and cobbles make up 5-50% of the soil; developed in recent colluvium from granitic rocks	Moderate 0.28, 0.20 B	FAIR some areas are subject to overland flow; significant destructive potential during storm events if at the base of long steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL landscape position	SECONDARY CROPLAND	HIGH	
Tate loam 2 - 7%							
87C	Very deep, well drained, dark yellowish brown soils on footslopes and benches; semi-rounded stones and cobbles make up 5-50% of the soil mass; developed in recent colluvium from granitic rocks	Moderate 0.28, 0.20 B	FAIR some areas are subject to overland flow; significant destructive potential during storm events Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL landscape position	PRIME PASTURE	HIGH	IIIe
Tate loam 7- 15%							
88C	Very deep, well drained yellowish-red soils in swales, saddles and drainageways; rock fragments average more than 35% in the soil mass; soil surface is covered by 0.05 – 4% stones with some gravels, cobbles and boulders; developed from recent mountain colluvium of greenstone rock material	Moderate 0.17, 0.15 B	VERY POOR subject to slippage; unstable when undercut Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL steep slopes: percs slow, lateral groundwater flow	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATELY HIGH	VIIIs
Lew gravelly silt loam, very stony 7 - 15%							

		USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR				SELECTED USES	
MAP UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
89C	Very deep, well drained strong brown loamy soils on strongly sloping backslopes and benches; gravels and flagstones range from 15 – 70% of the soil mass; soil surface is covered with 0.1 – 4% flagstones; formed in colluvium from interbedded quartzite, quartz muscovite schist and phyllite	Moderate	FAIR	GOOD	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	VIIc
Weverton gravelly loam, vey stony		0.15, 0.10	stoniness				
7 - 15%		C	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
89D	Very deep, well drained strong brown loamy soils on moderately steep backslopes; gravels and flagstones range from 15 – 70% of the soil mass; soil surface is covered with 0.1 – 4% flagstones; formed in colluvium from interbedded quartzite, quartz muscovite schist and phyllite	High	FAIR	MARGINAL	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	VIIc
Weverton gravelly loam, vey stony		0.15, 0.10	steep slopes; stoniness	steep slopes			
15 - 25%		C	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
93A**	Very deep, moderately well to somewhat poorly drained, yellowish-brown clayey soils with high water tables on nearly level low terraces along major streams; developed in old alluvium washed from uplands underlain by a wide variety of rocks common to the county	Slight	FAIR	POOR	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	Ile
Delanco loam		0.28, 0.28	high water table	high water table			
0 - 2%		C	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: moderate				
93B	Very deep, moderately well to somewhat poorly drained, yellowish-brown clayey soils with intermittent high water table water tables on gently sloping low terraces along major streams; developed in old alluvium washed from uplands underlain by a wide variety of rocks common to the county	High	FAIR	POOR	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	Ile
Delanco loam		0.28, 0.28	high water table	high water table			
2 - 7%		C	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: moderate				
94B	Very deep, well drained, strong brown loamy soils on low terraces along major streams, developed in old alluvium washed from uplands underlain by a wide variety of rocks common to the county	Moderate	FAIR	MARGINAL	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	Ile
Elsinboro loam		0.28, 0.28	may be within 100-year floodplain; very infrequent flood potential	infrequent flood hazard			
2 - 7%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
95B	SEE MAP UNIT 97B						
96C3	SEE MAP UNIT 97B						
97B	Very deep, well drained, dark red clayey soils on gently sloping high river terrace positions; developed in old alluvium washed from uplands underlain by a wide variety of rocks common to the county	Moderate	GOOD	MARGINAL	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	Ile
Goresville loam		0.28, 0.24		percs slowly			
2 - 7%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate				
97C2	SEE MAP UNIT 97B						

		USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR				SELECTED USES	
MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
89C	Very deep, well drained strong brown loamy soils on strongly sloping backslopes and benches; gravels and flagstones range from 15 – 70% of the soil mass; soil surface is covered with 0.1 – 4% flagstones; formed in colluvium from interbedded quartzite, quartz muscovite schist and phyllite	Moderate 0.15, 0.10 C	FAIR stoniness Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	GOOD	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	VIIc
Weverton gravelly loam, vey stony 7 - 15%							
89D	Very deep, well drained strong brown loamy soils on moderately steep backslopes; gravels and flagstones range from 15 – 70% of the soil mass; soil surface is covered with 0.1 – 4% flagstones; formed in colluvium from interbedded quartzite, quartz muscovite schist and phyllite	High 0.15, 0.10 C	FAIR steep slopes; stoniness Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL steep slopes	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	VIIc
Weverton gravelly loam, vey stony 15 - 25%							
93A**	Very deep, moderately well to somewhat poorly drained, yellowish-brown clayey soils with high water tables on nearly level low terraces along major streams; developed in old alluvium washed from uplands underlain by a wide variety of rocks common to the county	Slight 0.28, 0.28 C	FAIR high water table Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	POOR high water table	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	Ile
Delanco loam 0 - 2%							
93B	Very deep, moderately well to somewhat poorly drained, yellowish-brown clayey soils with intermittent high water table water tables on gently sloping low terraces along major streams; developed in old alluvium washed from uplands underlain by a wide variety of rocks common to the county	High 0.28, 0.28 C	FAIR high water table Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	POOR high water table	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	Ile
Delanco loam 2 - 7%							
94B	Very deep, well drained, strong brown loamy soils on low terraces along major streams, developed in old alluvium washed from uplands underlain by a wide variety of rocks common to the county	Moderate 0.28, 0.28 B	FAIR may be within 100-year floodplain; very infrequent flood potential Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL infrequent flood hazard	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	Ile
Elsinboro loam 2 - 7%							
95B	SEE MAP UNIT 97B						
96C3	SEE MAP UNIT 97B						
97B	Very deep, well drained, dark red clayey soils on gently sloping high river terrace positions; developed in old alluvium washed from uplands underlain by a wide variety of rocks common to the county	Moderate 0.28, 0.24 B	GOOD Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	MARGINAL percs slowly	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	Ile
Goresville loam 2 - 7%							
97C2	SEE MAP UNIT 97B						

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		USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR			SELECTED USES		
MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
98B	SEE MAP UNIT 93B						
110A**	Very deep, poorly drained, gray and yellowish brown loamy soils with high water tables in concave landscapes, along small drainageways and on alluvial fans; developed in recent colluvium/alluvium washed from basic and acidic rocks; HYDRIC SOIL	Slight	VERY POOR	NOT SUITED	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATE	
Mongle Variant silt loam		0.43, 0.43	may be within 100-year floodplain; prolonged high water table; overland flow-significant destructive potential during flooding events	high water table			
0 - 3%		D	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high				
116B**	Very deep, moderately well to well drained, yellowish-brown to reddish-brown silty soils with intermittent high water tables in concave uplands and along small drainageways; 0.1 – 3% stones and cobbles cover the soil surface; developed in recent colluvium and local wash from acid rock materials; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Moderate	POOR	NOT SUITED	SECONDARY PASTURE	HIGH	
Meadowville silt loam; very stony		0.37, 0.32	low bearing capacity when wet; intermittent high water table; receives runoff from higher areas	landscape position			
2 - 7%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
116C**	Very deep, moderately well to well drained, yellowish-brown to reddish-brown silty soils with intermittent high water tables in concave uplands and along small drainageways; 0.1 – 3% stones and cobbles cover the soil surface; developed in recent colluvium and local wash from acid rock materials; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	High	POOR	NOT SUITED	SECONDARY PASTURE	HIGH	
Meadowville silt loam; very stony		0.37, 0.32	low bearing capacity when wet; intermittent high water table; receives runoff from higher areas	landscape position			
7 - 15%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
117B**	Very deep, well drained, brown loamy soils in concave swales and along small drainageways ; 0.1 – 3% stones and cobbles cover the soil surface; developed in recent colluvium from mixed basic and acidic rock	Moderate	POOR	NOT SUITED	SECONDARY PASTURE	HIGH	
Middleburg loam; very stony		0.37, 0.28	low bearing capacity when wet; receives runoff from higher areas	landscape position			
2 - 7%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
117C**	Very deep, well drained, brown loamy soils in concave swales and along small drainageways; 0.1 – 3% stones and cobbles cover the soil surface; developed in recent colluvium from mixed basic and acidic rock	Moderate	POOR	NOT SUITED	SECONDARY PASTURE	HIGH	
Middleburg loam; very stony		0.37, 0.28	low bearing capacity when wet; receives runoff from higher areas	landscape position			
7 - 15%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
120C	SEE MAP UNIT 20C						
120D	SEE MAP UNIT 20D						

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
121B**	Deep (Pigeonroost) and very deep (Edneytown), well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils on summits and gently sloping backslopes of the Blue Ridge; rock outcrops cover 0.01–0.1% and loose stones cover 0.1-3% of the surface; developed in residuum from granite and granite gneiss	Moderate 0.24, 0.17 B	FAIR shallow to rock; stoniness Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL shallow to rock	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATE	
Pigeonroost – Edneytown complex, very stony 2 - 7%							
121C	Deep (Pigeonroost) and very deep (Edneytown), well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils on undulating summits and strongly sloping backslopes of the Blue Ridge; rock outcrops cover 0.01 – 0.1% and loose stones cover 0.1 - 3% of the surface; developed in residuum from granite and granite gneiss	Moderate 0.24, 0.17 B	FAIR shallow to rock; stoniness Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL shallow to rock	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATE	VIIc
Pigeonroost – Edneytown complex, very stony 7 - 15%							
121D	Deep (Pigeonroost) and very deep (Edneytown), well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils on moderately steep backslopes of the Blue Ridge; rock outcrops cover 0.01– 0.1% and loose stones cover 0.1-3% of the surface; developed in residuum from granite and granite gneiss	High 0.24, 0.17 B	POOR shallow to rock; steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL steep slopes shallow to rock	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATE	VIIc
Pigeonroost – Edneytown complex, very stony 15 - 25%							
121E	Deep, well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils on steep backslopes of the Blue Ridge; rock outcrops cover 0.01– 0.1% and loose stones cover 0.1 - 3% of the surface; developed in residuum from granite and granite gneiss	Very high 0.24, 0.17 B	VERY POOR shallow to rock; very steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED very steep slopes shallow to rock	NOT SUITED	MODERATE	VIIe
Pigeonroost loam, very stony 25 - 45%							
123B	SEE MAP UNIT 23B						
123C**	SEE MAP UNIT 23C						
125B**	Moderately deep, excessively drained light yellowish-brown loamy soils on gently sloping summits and backslopes; loose stones cover 0.1-5% and rock outcrop 0.1 – 3% of the surface; developed in residuum from meta-arkosic sandstone	Moderate 0.24, 0.24 B	POOR shallow to rock; stoniness; rock-outcrop Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock	SECONDARY PASTURE	VERY LOW	
Hazel very stony loam; rocky 2 - 7%							
125C	Moderately deep, excessively drained light yellowish-brown loamy soils on undulating summits and strongly sloping backslopes; loose stones cover 0.1-5% and rock outcrop 0.1 – 3% of the surface; developed in residuum from meta-arkosic sandstone	Moderate 0.24, 0.24 B	POOR shallow to rock; stoniness; rock-outcrop Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock	SECONDARY PASTURE	VERY LOW	IIIc
Hazel very stony loam; rocky 7 - 15%							

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
125D	Moderately deep, excessively drained light yellowish-brown loamy soils on narrow summits and moderately steep backslopes; loose stones cover 0.1-5% and rock outcrop 0.1 – 2% of the surface; developed in residuum from meta-arkosic sandstone	High 0.24, 0.24 B	POOR shallow to rock; stoniness; rock-outcrop; steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock; steep slopes	SECONDARY PASTURE	VERY LOW	IVe
Hazel very stony loam; rocky 15 - 25%							
125E	Moderately deep, excessively drained light yellowish-brown loamy soils on steep backslopes; loose stones cover 0.1-5% and rock outcrop 0.1 – 2% of the surface; developed in residuum from meta-arkosic sandstone	Very high 0.24, 0.24 B	POOR shallow to rock; stoniness; rock-outcrop; very steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED shallow to rock; very steep slopes	NOT SUITED	VERY LOW	VIIe
Hazel very stony loam; rocky 25 - 45%							
128C	SEE MAP UNIT 20C						
128D	SEE MAP UNIT 20D						
130B**	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils on summits and gently sloping backslopes; loose stones cover 0.01-1% of the soil surface; developed in residuum from, augen gneiss, granite gneiss and granite	Moderate 0.24, 0.17 B	GOOD Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	GOOD	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Edneytown loam; stony 2 - 7%							
130C**	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils on sloping summits and backslopes; loose stones cover 0.01-1% of the soil surface; developed in residuum from, augen gneiss, granite gneiss and granite	Moderate 0.24, 0.17 B	GOOD Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	GOOD	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Edneytown loam; stony 7 - 15%							
131C	SEE MAP UNIT 23C						
131D**	Very deep, well drained , strong brown , fine-silty (Purcellville) and moderately deep, well drained, strong brown, coarse-loamy (Tankerville) soils on strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from granite, granite gneiss and granitic schist	High 0,32, 0.28 B	FAIR steep slopes; shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL steep slopes shallow to rock	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	
Purcellville – Tankerville complex 15 – 25%							
134B**	Very deep, well drained, brownish-yellow loamy soils on strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from phyllite and meta-monzanite granite	Moderate 0.43, 0.28 B	GOOD Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	GOOD	PRIME CROPLAND	LOW	
Buffstat Variant loam 3 - 8%							

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR			SELECTED USES				
MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
134C**	Very deep, well drained, brownish-yellow loamy soils on srtongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from phyllite and meta-monzanite granite	Moderate	GOOD	GOOD	SECONDARY CROPLAND	LOW	
Buffstat Variant loam		0.43, 0.28	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
8 -15%		B					
134D**	Very deep, well drained, brownish-yellow loamy soils on srtongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from phyllite and meta-monzanite granite	High	FAIR	MARGINAL	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	
Buffstat Variant loam		0.43, 0.28	steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	Steep slopes			
15 -25%		B					
140B**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown silty soils on gently sloping summits and backslopes in highly dissected landscapes; developed in residuum from greenstone	Moderate	FAIR	POOR	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Pignut silt loam		0.32, 0.17	shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	shallow to rock			
2 - 7%		B					
140C**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown silty soils with few rock outcrops, stones and boulders on convex sideslopes in highly dissected landscapes; developed in residuum from greenstone	Moderate	FAIR	POOR	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Pignut silt loam		0.32, 0.17	shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	shallow to rock			
7 - 15%		B					
140D**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown silty soils on moderately steep backslopes in highly dissected landscapes; developed in residuum from greenstone	High	FAIR	POOR	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATE	
Pignut silt loam		0.32, 0.17	shallow to rock; steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	shallow to rock			
15 - 25%		B					
140E**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown silty soils on steep backslopes in highly dissected landscapes; developed in residuum from greenstone	Very High	POOR	NOT SUITED	NOT SUITED	MODERATELY LOW	
Pignut silt loam		0.32, 0.17	shallow to rock; very steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	shallow to rock very steep slopes			
25 - 50%		B					
141D**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown silty soils (Pignut) and very deep, well drained, yellowish-red silty soils (Alanthus) on moderately steep backslopes; surface cover is represented by .01 – 3% stones and cobbles, and 0 – 0.1% rock outcrop; developed in residuum from greenstone	High	POOR	POOR	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATE	
Pignut – Alanthus complex, very stony		0.28, 0.17	shallow to rock; stoniness Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	shallow to rock			
15 - 25 %		C					

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

			USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
141E**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown silty soils on steep backslopes; surface cover is represented by .01 – 3% stones and cobbles, and 0 – 0.1% rock outcrop; developed in residuum from greenstone	Very high	POOR	NOT SUITED	NOT SUITED	MODERATELY LOW	
Pignut silt loam; very stony		0.28, 0.17	shallow to rock; stoniness; very steep slopes	shallow to rock very steep slopes			
25 - 45 %		C	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
141F**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown silty soils on very steep backslopes; surface cover is represented by .01 – 3% stones and cobbles, and 0 – 0.1% rock outcrop; developed in residuum from greenstone	Very high	VERY POOR	NOT SUITED	NOT SUITED	LOW	
Pignut silt loam; very stony		0.28, 0.17	shallow to rock; stoniness; very steep slopes	shallow to rock very steep slopes			
45%+		C	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
148B**	Shallow, well drained, olive brown loamy skeletal soils (Catoctin-shallow) and deep, moderately well drained, light yellowish brown, shrink-swell clay soils (Fletcher ville) on convex/concave sideslopes and summits; developed in residuum from greenstone schist	Moderate	POOR	NOT SUITED	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	
Catoctin (shallow phase) – Fletcher ville complex		0.32, 0.17	shallow to rock; shrink-swell clay in subsoil	shallow to rock shrink-swell clay in subsoil			
2 - 7%		D	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high				
148C**	Shallow, well drained, olive brown, loamy skeletal soils (Catoctin-shallow) and deep, moderately well drained, light yellowish brown, shrink-swell clay soils (Fletcher ville) on convex/concave sideslopes; developed in residuum from greenstone schist	Moderate	POOR	NOT SUITED	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	
Catoctin (shallow phase) – Fletcher ville complex		0.32, 0.17	shallow to rock; shrink-swell clay in subsoil	shallow to rock shrink-swell clay in subsoil			
7 - 15%		D	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high				
160B**	Moderately deep, well drained, grayish-brown silty soils on gently sloping sideslopes; developed in residuum from bluish-gray thermally altered Triassic shale	Moderate	FAIR	POOR	SECONDARY CROPLAND	LOW	
Ott silt loam		0.32, 0.10	shallow to rock	shallow to rock			
3 - 8%		C	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low				
163A**	Deep, moderately well drained, yellowish-brown claypan soils with intermittent high water tables on broad upland flats and concave areas; developed in old alluvial capping underlain by residuum from thermally-altered Triassic shales and granulite; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Slight	VERY POOR	NOT SUITED	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Remington silt loam		0.37, 0.28	high shrink-swell clay layers in the subsoil; intermittent high water table; low relief	high water table			
0 - 3%		C	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: very high				

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
163B**	Deep, moderately well drained, yellowish-brown claypan soils with intermittent high water tables on gently sloping backslopes; developed in old alluvial capping underlain by residuum from thermally-altered Triassic shales and granulite; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Moderate 0.37, 0.28 C	VERY POOR high shrink-swell clay layers in the subsoil; intermittent high water table; low relief Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: very high	NOT SUITED high water table	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Remington silt loam 3 - 8%							
164B**	Moderately deep, well drained, yellowish-red loamy soils with more than 35% rock fragments in the soil mass and 10 – 25% rock outcrops on gently sloping the strongly sloping backslopes; soil surface is covered by 0.01 – 0.2% stones and cobbles; developed in residuum from basalt	Moderate 0.24, 0.28 C	VERY POOR rock outcrops; stones and boulders Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED rock outcrops shallow to rock stone content	NOT SUITED	LOW	VIIIs
Oakhill-Rock Outcrop complex 3 - 8%							
164C	Moderately deep, well drained, yellowish-red loamy soils with more than 35% rock fragments in the soil mass and 10 – 25% rock outcrops on gently sloping the strongly sloping backslopes; soil surface is covered by 0.01 – 0.2% stones and cobbles; developed in residuum from basalt	Moderate 0.24, 0.28 C	VERY POOR rock outcrops; stones and boulders Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED rock outcrops shallow to rock stone content	NOT SUITED	LOW	VIIIs
Oakhill-Rock Outcrop complex 8 - 15%							
164D	Moderately deep, well drained, yellowish-red loamy soils with more than 35% rock fragments in the soil mass and 10 – 25% rock outcrops on moderately steep and steep backslopes; soil surface is covered by 0.01 – 0.2% stones and cobbles; developed in residuum from basalt	High 0.24, 0.28 C	VERY POOR rock outcrops; steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED steep slopes rock outcrops	NOT SUITED	LOW	
Oakhill-Rock Outcrop complex 15 - 25%							
165C3	SEE MAP UNIT 65C						
167A**	Very deep, well drained, dark brown clayey soils on nearly level summits; developed in residuum from Triassic diabase and basalt	Slight 0.32, 0.10 D	POOR high shrink-swell clay in the subsoil Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: very high	POOR percs slowly	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATE	Ile
Haymarket silt loam 0 - 3%							
167B	Very deep, well drained, dark brown clayey soils on gently sloping summits and backslopes; developed in residuum from Triassic diabase and basalt	Moderate 0.32, 0.10 D	POOR high shrink-swell clay in the subsoil Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: very high	POOR percs slowly	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATE	Ile
Haymarket silt loam 3 - 8%							

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

			USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
167C	Very deep, well drained, red clayey soils and/or dark brown clayey soils on strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from Triassic diabase and basalt- - This map unit will predominantly contain Montalto and/or Haymarket soils	Moderate 0.32, 0.10 D	POOR high shrink-swell clay in the subsoil Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: very high	MARGINAL percs slowly	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Montalto and Haymarket soils 8 - 15%							
169A	SEE MAP UNIT 69A						
170A**	Deep, moderately well drained, strong brown loamy over clayey soils on nearly level summits and footslopes; developed in colluvium over residuum from basalt and diabase	Slight 0.37, 0.28 C	POOR intermittent high water table; shrink-swell clay in lower subsoil Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high	NOT SUITED high water table	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Mt. Lucas Variant loam 0 - 3%							
170B**	Deep, moderately well drained, strong brown loamy over clayey soils on nearly level summits and footslopes; developed in colluvium over residuum from basalt and diabase	Moderate 0.37, 0.28 C	POOR intermittent high water table; shrink-swell clay in lower subsoil Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high	NOT SUITED high water table	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Mt. Lucas Variant loam 3 - 8%							
171B**	Deep, well drained, dark reddish-brown silty soils on broad gently sloping ridges; developed in residuum from red Triassic shale and sandstone	Moderate 0.37, 0.32 B	FAIR low bearing capacity when wet (high silt content), very gravelly surface Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL percs slowly	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Panorama Variant very gravelly silt loam 2 – 7%							
171C**	Deep, well drained, dark reddish-brown silty soils on broad gently sloping ridges; developed in residuum from red Triassic shale and sandstone	Moderate 0.37, 0.32 B	FAIR low bearing capacity when wet (high silt content); very gravelly surface Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL percs slowly	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Panorama Variant very gravelly silt loam 7 - 15%							
173A**	Moderately deep, moderately well drained, reddish-brown silty soils on ridgetops and upper sideslopes, developed in residuum from Triassic siltstone, shale and conglomerate	Slight 0.37, 0.24 C	FAIR intermittent high water table; shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR intermittent high water table shallow to rock	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	
Penn gravelly silt loam (WET PHASE) 0 - 3%							

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

			USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
173B**	Moderately deep, moderately well drained, reddish-brown silty soils on summits and gently sloping backslopes, developed in residuum from Triassic siltstone and shale	Moderate	FAIR	POOR	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	
Penn gravelly silt loam (WET PHASE)		0.37, 0.24	intermittent high water table; shallow to rock	intermittent high water table			
3 - 8%		C	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	shallow to rock			
173C**	Moderately deep, moderately well drained, reddish-brown silty soils on summits and gently sloping backslopes, developed in residuum from Triassic siltstone and shale	Moderate	FAIR	POOR	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	
Penn gravelly silt loam (WET PHASE)		0.37, 0.24	intermittent high water table; shallow to rock	intermittent high water table			
8 - 15%		C	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	shallow to rock			
174B**	Moderately deep, moderately well drained, yellowish-brown silty soils with intermittent high water tables on level to gently sloping landscapes; developed from thin fluvial cappings over Triassic siltstone	Moderate	FAIR	POOR	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	
Ashburn very gravelly silt loam		0.37, 0.24	intermittent high water table; low bearing capacity when wet; very gravelly surface	shallow to rock			
3 - 8%		C	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	intermittent high water table			
175B**	Very deep, well drained, red to dark red clayey soils on gently sloping ridgetops; developed in residuum from Triassic siltstone and conglomerate	Moderate	FAIR	MARGINAL	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Casanova very gravelly silt loam		0.37, 0.28	very gravelly surface	percs slowly			
2 - 7%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate				
176B**	Moderately deep, moderately well drained, strong brown to reddish-brown loamy soils on rolling uplands; developed in residuum from Triassic siltstone and conglomerate	Moderate	FAIR	POOR	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	
Oatlands very gravelly silt loam; (WET PHASE)		0.32, 0.15	intermittent high water table; shallow to rock; very gravelly surfaces	intermittent high water table			
3 - 8%		C	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	shallow to rock			

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

			USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
178A** Dulles Variant silt loam 0 - 3%	Moderately deep, somewhat poorly drained, yellowish-brown mottled with gray loamy soils with intermittent high water tables in concave landscapes (swales) and drainageways; developed in local alluvium washed from Triassic uplands; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Slight 0.37, 0.32 D	VERY POOR may be within 100-year floodplain; high water table; low relief; low bearing capacity when wet due to high silt content Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED high water table	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATE	
178B** Dulles Variant silt loam 3 - 8%	Moderately deep, somewhat poorly drained, yellowish-brown mottled with gray loamy soils with intermittent high water table water tables in concave landscapes (swales) and drainageways; developed in local alluvium washed from Triassic uplands; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Moderate 0.37, 0.32 D	VERY POOR may be within 100-year floodplain; high water table; low relief; low bearing capacity when wet due to high silt content Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED high water table	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATE	
179A** Albano Variant silt loam 0 - 3%	Moderately deep, poorly drained, gray loamy soils with high water tables in concave landscapes (swales) and drainageways; developed in local alluvium washed from Triassic uplands; HYDRIC soil	Slight 0.37, 0.32 D	VERY POOR may be within 100-year floodplain; high water table; low relief; low bearing capacity when wet due to high silt content in surface and shrink-swell clay in the subsoil Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED high water table	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	
181B** Brumbaugh loam; very stony 2 - 7%	Very deep, moderately well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils on footslopes and toeslopes of mountains and in broad gently sloping interfluvies; semi-rounded stones make up 5-50% of the soil surface; 0.1–3% stones cover the soil surface; developed in old mountain colluvium from mixed acidic and basic rocks	Moderate 0.28, 0.20 C	FAIR intermittent high water table; stoniness Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR high water table	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	
183B** Braddock gravelly loam 2 - 7%	Very deep, well drained, reddish-brown clayey soils on footslopes, broad summits and gently sloping backslopes; rounded stones make up 0 - 50% of the soil mass; developed in old colluvium from mixed acidic and basic rocks	Moderate 0.28, 0.28 B	GOOD Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	MARGINAL percs slowly	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATE	

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR			SELECTED USES				
MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
183C** Braddock gravelly loam 7 - 15%	Very deep, well drained reddish-brown clayey soils on footslopes, broad summits and strongly sloping backslopes; rounded stones make up 0 - 50% of the soil mass; developed in old colluvium from mixed acidic and basic rocks	Moderate 0.28, 0.28 B	GOOD Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	MARGINAL percs slowly	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
183D** Braddock gravelly loam 15 - 25%	Very deep, well drained reddish-brown clayey soils on steep backslopes; rounded stones make up 0 - 50% of the soil mass; developed in old colluvium from mixed acidic and basic rocks	High 0.28, 0.28 B	FAIR steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	MARGINAL percs slowly Steep slopes	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATE	
187B** Tate loam; very stony 2- 7%	Very deep, well drained, dark yellowish-brown soils on footslopes and benches; semi-rounded stones and cobbles make up 5-50% of the soil; 0.1-3% stones cover the soil surface; developed in recent colluvium from granitic rocks	Moderate 0.28, 0.20 C	POOR subject to overland flow; significant destructive potential during storm events; stoniness Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL landscape position	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATE	
187C** Tate loam; very stony 7- 15%	Very deep, well drained, dark yellowish-brown soils on footslopes and benches; semi-rounded stones and cobbles make up 5-50% of the soil; 0.1-3% stones cover the soil surface; developed in recent colluvium from granitic rocks	Moderate 0.28, 0.20 C	POOR subject to overland flow; significant destructive potential during storm events; stoniness Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL landscape position	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATE	
187D** Tate loam; very stony 15- 25%	Very deep, well drained, dark yellowish-brown soils on steep footslopes and backslopes; semi-rounded stones and cobbles make up 5-50% of the soil; 0.1-3% stones cover the soil surface; developed in recent colluvium from granitic rocks	High 0.28, 0.20 C	POOR subject to overland flow; significant destructive potential during storm events; stoniness; steep slope Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL landscape position Steep slope	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATE	
189B** Weverton gravelly loam 2 - 7%	Very deep, well drained, strong brown loamy soils on gently sloping backslopes and benches; gravels and flagstones range from 15 – 70% of the soil mass; formed in colluvium from interbedded quartzite, quartz muscovite schist and phyllite	Moderate 0.15, 0.10 B	GOOD Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	GOOD	SECONDARY CROPLAND	LOW	

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR				SELECTED USES			
MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
189C**	Very deep, well drained strong brown loamy soils on sloping backslopes and benches;	Moderate	GOOD	GOOD	SECONDARY CROPLAND	LOW	
Weverton gravelly loam	gravels and flagstones range from 15 – 70% of the soil mass; formed in colluvium from interbedded quartzite, quartz muscovite schist and phyllite	0.15, 0.10	Bearing Capacity: moderate				
7 - 15%		B	Shrink-swell Potential: low				
189D**	Very deep, well drained strong brown loamy soils on strongly sloping backslopes and benches; gravels and flagstones range from 15 – 70% of the soil mass; formed in colluvium from interbedded quartzite, quartz muscovite schist and phyllite	High	FAIR	MARGINAL	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	
Weverton gravelly loam		0.15, 0.10	Steep slopes	steep slopes			
15 - 25%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate				
			Shrink-swell Potential: low				
200**	Disturbed areas of cutting and/ or filling	HIGHLY VARIABLE					
Cut and/or Fill							
220B**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown coarse-loamy soils on summits and gently sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from granite, schist and gneiss	Moderate	FAIR	POOR	SECONDARY CROPLAND	LOW	
Tankerville loam		0.28, 0.24	shallow to rock	shallow to rock			
2 - 7%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate				
			Shrink-swell Potential: low				
220C**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown coarse-loamy soils on strongly sloping summits and backslopes; developed in residuum from granite, schist and gneiss	High	FAIR	POOR	SECONDARY CROPLAND	LOW	
Tankerville loam		0.28, 0.24	shallow to rock	shallow to rock			
7 - 15%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate				
			Shrink-swell Potential: low				
220D**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown coarse-loamy soils on moderately steep backslopes; developed in residuum from granite, schist and gneiss	High	POOR	POOR	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	
Tankerville loam		0.28, 0.24	shallow to rock; steep slopes	shallow to rock; steep slopes			
15 - 25%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate				
			Shrink-swell Potential: low				
220E**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown coarse-loamy soils on steep backslopes; developed in residuum from granite, schist and gneiss	Very high	VERY POOR	NOT SUITED	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	
Tankerville loam		0.28, 0.24	shallow to rock; very steep slopes	shallow to rock very steep slopes			
25 - 45%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate				
			Shrink-swell Potential: low				

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
220F**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown coarse-loamy soils on steep backslopes;	Very high	VERY POOR	NOT SUITED	NOT SUITED	LOW	
Tankerville loam	developed in residuum from granite, schist and gneiss	0.28, 0.24	shallow to rock; very steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate	shallow to rock very steep slopes			
45 - 65%		B	Shrink-swell Potential: low				
221D	Deep, well drained, dark yellowish-brown loamy soils on moderately steep backslopes of the Blue Ridge; rock outcrops cover 5 – 15% and loose stones cover 10-40% of the surface;	High	VERY POOR	NOT SUITED	NOT SUITED	LOW	
Pigeonroost – Rock-Outcrop complex	developed in residuum from granite and granite gneiss	0.24, 0.17	steep slopes; rock outcrops Bearing Capacity: moderate	steep slopes rock outcrops			
15 - 25%		C	Shrink-swell Potential: low				
221E	Deep, well drained, dark yellowish-brown loamy soils on steep backslopes of the Blue Ridge; rock outcrops cover 5 – 15% and loose stones cover 10-40% of the surface;	Very high	VERY POOR	NOT SUITED	NOT SUITED	LOW	VIIIs
Pigeonroost – Rock-Outcrop complex	developed in residuum from granite and granite gneiss	0.24, 0.17	very steep slopes; rock outcrops Bearing Capacity: moderate	very steep slopes rock outcrops			
25 - 45%		C	Shrink-swell Potential: low				
225D	Moderately deep, excessively drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils and 10 – 25% rock outcrops on moderately steep backslopes;	High	VERY POOR	NOT SUITED	NOT SUITED	VERY LOW	VIIIs
Hazel-Rock Outcrop complex	loose stones and cobbles cover 1-45% of the surface; developed in residuum from arkosic sandstone	0.20, 0.20	rock outcrops; steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate	rock outcrops steep slopes			
15 - 25%		C	Shrink-swell Potential: low				
225E	Moderately deep, excessively drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils and 10 – 25% rock outcrops on very steep backslopes; loose stones and cobbles cover 1-45% of the surface;	Very high	VERY POOR	NOT SUITED	NOT SUITED	VERY LOW	
Hazel-Rock Outcrop complex	developed in residuum from arkosic sandstone	0.20, 0.20	very steep slopes; rock outcrops Bearing Capacity: moderate	very steep slopes rock outcrops			
25 - 45%		C	Shrink-swell Potential: low				
230B**	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown (Edneytown) loamy soil and moderately deep, well drained dark brown (Chestnut) coarse-loamy soil on undulating summits in dissected landscapes; developed in residuum from coarse-textured granite and granite gneiss	Moderate	FAIR	MARGINAL	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	
Edneytown – Chestnut complex		0.24, 0.24	Shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate	shallow to rock			
2 - 7%		B	Shrink-swell Potential: low				
230C**	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown (Edneytown) loamy soil and moderately deep, well drained dark brown (Chestnut) coarse-loamy soil on summits and strongly sloping backslopes in dissected landscapes; developed in residuum from coarse-textured granite and granite gneiss	Moderate	FAIR	MARGINAL	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	
Edneytown – Chestnut complex		0.24, 0.24	shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate	shallow to rock			
7 - 15%		B	Shrink-swell Potential: low				

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

			USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
230D** Edneytown – Chestnut complex 15 - 25%	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown (Edneytown) loamy soil and moderately deep, well drained, dark brown (Chestnut) coarse-loamy soil on moderately steep backslopes in dissected landscapes; developed in residuum from coarse-textured granite and granite gneiss	High 0.24, 0.24 B	FAIR shallow to rock; steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL shallow to rock steep slopes	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	
230E** Edneytown – Chestnut complex 25 - 50%	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown (Edneytown) loamy soil and moderately deep, well drained dark brown (Chestnut) coarse-loamy soil on steep backslopes in dissected landscapes; developed in residuum from coarse-textured granite and granite gneiss	Very high 0.24, 0.24 B	POOR shallow to rock; very steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED very steep slopes	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	
240B** Catoctin silt loam (shallow phase) 2 - 7%	Shallow, well drained, olive brown, loamy-skeletal soils on gently sloping backslopes; may have a few cobbles and/or stones on the surface; developed in residuum from greenstone	Moderate 0.32, 0.17 D	POOR shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED shallow to rock	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	
240C** Catoctin silt loam (shallow phase) 7 - 15%	Shallow, well drained, olive brown, loamy-skeletal soils on strongly sloping backslopes; may have a few cobbles and/or stones on the surface; developed in residuum from greenstone	Moderate 0.32, 0.17 D	POOR shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED shallow to rock	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	
240D** Catoctin silt loam (shallow phase) 15 - 25%	Shallow, well drained, olive brown, loamy-skeletal soils on moderately steep backslopes; may have a few cobbles and/or stones on the surface; developed in residuum from greenstone	High 0.28, 0.17 B	POOR shallow to rock; steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED shallow to rock steep slopes	PRIME CROPLAND	LOW	
241B** Alanthus –Pignut complex 2 - 7 %	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-red silty soils (Alanthus) and moderately deep, well drained, strong brown silty soils (Pignut) on undulating summits; soil surface may contain a few cobbles and/or stones; developed in residuum from greenstone	Moderate 0.28, 0.17 B	FAIR shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL shallow to rock	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	
241C** Alanthus –Pignut complex 7 - 15 %	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-red silty soils (Alanthus) and moderately deep, well drained, strong brown silty soils (Pignut) on undulating summits and gently sloping backslopes; soil surface may contain a few cobbles and/or stones; developed in residuum from greenstone	Moderate 0.28, 0.17 B	FAIR shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL shallow to rock	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

			USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
241D**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown silty soils (Pignut) and very deep, well drained, yellowish-red silty soils (Alanthus) on moderately steep backslopes; soil surface may contain a few cobbles and/or stones; developed in residuum from greenstone	High 0.28, 0.17 B	POOR shallow to rock; steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock Steep slopes	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	
Pignut– Alanthus complex 15 - 25 %							
260E**	Shallow, well drained, grayish-brown silty soils containing more than 35% rock fragments on steep sideslopes with 0.5 to 2 percent rock-outcrop; developed in residuum from bluish-gray thermally altered Triassic shale	Very High 0.32, 0.10 D	VERY POOR shallow to rock; very steep slopes; rock outcrop Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED shallow to rock very steep slopes	NOT SUITED	LOW	
Catlett gravelly silt loam, rocky 25 - 65%							
265B**	Very deep, well drained, red clayey soils with few stones and boulders on ridgetops; developed in residuum from Triassic diabase.	Moderate 0.28, 0.28 C	GOOD Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	MARGINAL percs slowly	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Montalto silty clay loam, stony 3 - 8%							
265C**	Very deep, well drained, red clayey soils with few stones and boulders on strongly sloping sideslopes; developed in residuum from Triassic diabase.	Moderate 0.28, 0.28 C	GOOD Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	MARGINAL percs slowly	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Montalto silty clay loam, stony 8 -15%							
265D**	Very deep, well drained, red clayey soils with few stones and boulders on moderately steep sideslopes; developed in residuum from Triassic diabase.	High 0.28, 0.28 C	FAIR steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	MARGINAL percs slowly steep slopes	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATE	
Montalto silty clay loam, stony 15 - 25%							
269A**	Deep, poorly drained, dark gray loamy-skeletal soils (containing more than 35 percent gravels and cobbles in the subsoil) in drainageways; formed in alluvium from diabase and basalt; HYDRIC SOIL	Slight 0.43, 0.15 D	VERY POOR High water table; low relief Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high in lower substratum	NOT SUITED high water table	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	
Meetze very gravelly silt loam 0 - 3%							

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USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR				SELECTED USES			
MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
270B** Mt. Lucas loam 3 - 8%	Deep, somewhat poorly drained, yellowish-brown loamy over clayey soils on gently sloping summits and footslopes; developed in colluvium over residuum from basalt and diabase; may have inclusions of HYDRIC soils	Moderate 0.37, 0.28 C	POOR high water table; shrink-swell may occur in lower subsoil Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high	NOT SUITED high water table	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATE	
274A** Ashburn gravelly silt loam 0 - 3%	Moderately deep, moderately well drained ,yellowish-brown silty soils with intermittent high water table water tables on nearly level landscapes; developed from thin fluvial cappings over Triassic siltstone	Slight 0.37, 0.24 C	FAIR intermittent high water table; low bearing capacity when wet due to high silt content and/or shrink-swell clay in lower horizon Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	POOR shallow to rock high water table	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
274B** Ashburn gravelly silt loam 3 - 8%	Moderately deep, moderately well drained ,yellowish-brown silty soils with intermittent high water table water tables on level to gently sloping landscapes; developed from thin fluvial cappings over Triassic siltstone	Moderate 0.37, 0.24 C	FAIR intermittent high water table; low bearing capacity when wet due to high silt content and/or shrink-swell clay in lower horizon Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	POOR shallow to rock high water table	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
275B** Casanova gravelly silt loam 3 - 8%	Very deep, well drained, red to dark-red clayey soils on gently sloping ridgetops; developed in residuum from Triassic siltstone and conglomerate	Moderate 0.37, 0.28 B	GOOD Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate	MARGINAL percs slowly	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATE	
276B** Sudley very gravelly silt loam 3 - 8%	Very deep, well drained, strong brown to reddish-brown loamy soils on summits and gently sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from Triassic conglomerate	Moderate 0.37, 0.32 B	FAIR Very gravelly surface Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	GOOD	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
276C** Sudley very gravelly silt loam 8 - 15%	Very deep, well drained, strong brown to reddish-brown loamy soils on strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from Triassic conglomerate	Moderate 0.37, 0.32 B	FAIR Very gravelly surface Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	GOOD	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	

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MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR			SELECTED USES	
			GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
300**	This unit consists of areas where more than 80 percent of the surface is covered by parking lots, buildings, and other structures.		HIGHLY VARIABLE				
Urban land							
313A**	Very deep, moderately well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils on footslopes, heads of drainageways and benches; developed in local wash and residuum from sericite and biotite schist and gneiss	slight 0.43, 0.28 B	FAIR high water table Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR high water table	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	
0 - 3%							
313B**	Very deep, moderately well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils on footslopes, heads of drainageways and benches; developed in local wash and residuum from sericite and biotite schist and gneiss	Moderate 0.43, 0.28 B	FAIR high water table Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR high water table	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	
313C**	Very deep, moderately well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils on footslopes, heads of drainageways and benches; developed in local wash and residuum from sericite and biotite schist and gneiss	Moderate 0.43, 0.28 B	FAIR high water table Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR high water table	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY LOW	
8 - 15%							
320B**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown coarse-loamy soils on gently sloping summits and backslopes; 0.1 – 3% surface stones; developed in residuum from granite, schist and gneiss	Moderate 0.28, 0.24 C	FAIR shallow to rock; stones Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	
2 - 17%							
320C**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown coarse-loamy soils on strongly sloping summits and backslopes; 0.1 – 3% surface stones; developed in residuum from granite, schist and gneiss	High 0.28, 0.24 C	FAIR shallow to rock; stones Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	
7 - 15%							
320D**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown coarse-loamy soils on moderately steep backslopes; 0.1 – 3% surface stones; developed in residuum from granite, schist and gneiss	High 0.28, 0.24 C	POOR shallow to rock; stones; steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock Steep slopes	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	
15 - 25%							

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			USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
MAP UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
320E**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown coarse-loamy soils on steep backslopes; 0.1 – 3% surface stones; developed in residuum from granite, schist and gneiss	Very high	VERY POOR	NOT SUITED	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	
Tankerville loam, very stony		0.28, 0.24	shallow to rock; very steep slopes; stones	shallow to rock very steep slopes			
25 - 45%		C	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
320F**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown coarse-loamy soils on very steep backslopes; 0.1 – 3% surface stones; developed in residuum from granite, schist and gneiss	Very high	VERY POOR	NOT SUITED	NOT SUITED	LOW	
Tankerville loam, very stony		0.28, 0.24	shallow to rock; very steep slopes; stones	shallow to rock very steep slopes			
45 - 65%		C	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
321C**	SEE MAP UNIT 130C						
325C**	Moderately deep, excessively drained, yellowish-brown coarse-loamy soils (Hazel) and very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils (Edgemont) on narrow summits and strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from arkosic sandstone and meta-graywacke	Moderate	FAIR	MARGINAL	SECONDARY CROPLAND	LOW	
Hazel – Edgemont complex		0.24, 0.24	shallow to rock	shallow to rock			
7 - 15%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
325D**	Moderately deep, excessively drained, yellowish-brown coarse-loamy soils (Hazel) and very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils (Edgemont) on moderately steep backslopes; developed in residuum from arkosic sandstone and meta-graywacke	High	FAIR	MARGINAL	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	
Hazel – Edgemont complex		0.24, 0.24	shallow to rock; steep slopes	shallow to rock steep slopes			
15 - 25%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
325E**	Moderately deep, excessively drained, yellowish-brown coarse-loamy soils (Hazel) and very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils (Edgemont) on steep backslopes; developed in residuum from arkosic sandstone and meta-graywacke	Very High	POOR	NOT SUITED	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	
Hazel – Edgemont complex		0.24, 0.24	very steep slopes; shallow to rock	very steep slopes			
25 - 45%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
330C**	Moderately deep, excessively well drained, dark brown, loamy skeletal soil on summits and strongly sloping backslopes; contains greater than 35% coarse fragments in the subsoil; developed in residuum from coarse-grained granite; predominantly found on the Cobbler mountain formations	Moderate	FAIR	POOR	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	
Chestnut Variant sandy loam; very stony		0.24, 0.24	shallow to rock; stoniness	shallow to rock			
7 - 15%		B	Bearing Capacity: high Shrink-swell Potential: low				

Table. Summary of Soil Characteristics and Use Potential (**-- not part of official soil survey)

			USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
330D**	Moderately deep, excessively well drained, dark brown , loamy skeletal soil on moderately steep backslopes; contains greater than 35% coarse fragments in the subsoil; developed in residuum from coarse-grained granite; predominantly found on the Cobbler Mountain formations	High 0.24, 0.24 B	FAIR steep slopes; shallow to rock; stoniness Bearing Capacity: high Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock steep slopes	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	
Chestnut Variant sandy loam; very stony 15 - 25%							
330E**	Moderately deep, excessively well drained, dark brown, loamy skeletal soil on steep backslopes; contains greater than 35% coarse fragments in the subsoil; developed in residuum from coarse-grained granite; predominantly found on the Cobbler Mountain formations	Very high 0.24, 0.24 B	POOR very steep slopes; shallow to rock; stoniness Bearing Capacity: high Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED shallow to rock very steep slopes	NOT SUITED	LOW	
Chestnut Variant sandy loam; very stony 25 - 50%							
340B**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown loamy-skeletal soils containing more than 35% rock fragments in the subsoil on gently sloping summits and backslopes in highly dissected landscapes; developed in residuum from greenstone	Moderate 0.32, 0.17 B	FAIR shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Catoctin silt loam 2 - 7%							
340C**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown loamy-skeletal soils containing more than 35% rock fragments in the subsoil on strongly sloping backslopes and undulating summits in highly dissected landscapes; developed in residuum from greenstone	Moderate 0.32, 0.17 B	FAIR shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Catoctin silt loam 7 - 15%							
340D**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown loamy-skeletal soils containing more than 35% rock fragments in the subsoil on moderately steep backslopes in highly dissected landscapes; developed in residuum from greenstone	High 0.32, 0.17 B	FAIR shallow to rock; steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock Steep slopes	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	
Catoctin silt loam 15 - 25%							
340E**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown loamy-skeletal soils containing more than 35% rock fragments in the subsoil on steep backslopes in highly dissected landscapes; developed in residuum from greenstone	Very high 0.32, 0.17 B	POOR shallow to rock; very steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED shallow to rock very steep slopes	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	
Catoctin silt loam 25 - 50%							

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USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR				SELECTED USES			
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365B**	Very deep, well drained, red clayey soils with many stones and few boulders on ridgetops; developed in residuum from Triassic diabase.	Moderate	FAIR	MARGINAL	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATE	
Montalto silty clay loam, extremely stony		0.28, 0.28	stoniness	percs slowly			
3 - 8%		C	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate				
365C**	Very deep, well drained, red clayey soils with many stones and few boulders on strongly sloping sideslopes; developed in residuum from Triassic diabase.	Moderate	FAIR	MARGINAL	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATE	
Montalto silty clay loam, extremely stony		0.28, 0.28	stoniness	percs slowly			
8 - 15%		C	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate				
370B**	Very deep, somewhat poorly drained, yellowish-brown loamy over clayey soils on gently sloping summits and footslopes; soil surface is covered by 4 – 15% stones; developed in colluvium over residuum from basalt and diabase; may have inclusions of HYDRIC soils	Moderate	POOR	NOT SUITED	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	
Mt. Lucas loam, extremely stony		0.37, 0.28	intermittent high water table; stoniness	high water table			
3 - 8%		C	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: moderate				
413B**	Very deep, moderately well to somewhat poorly drained, mottled yellowish-brown and gray clayey soils on footslopes, heads of drainageways and benches; developed in local wash and residuum from sericite and biotite schist and gneiss	Moderate	POOR	NOT SUITED	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	
Lignum Variant silt loam		0.43, 0.28	intermittent high water table; low bearing capacity; may have shrink-swell clay in subsoil	high water table			
3 - 8%		C	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high				
413C**	Very deep, moderately well to somewhat poorly drained, mottled yellowish-brown and gray clayey soils on footslopes, heads of drainageways and strongly sloping backslopes; developed in local wash and residuum from sericite and biotite schist and gneiss	Moderate	POOR	NOT SUITED	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	
Lignum Variant silt loam		0.43, 0.28	Intermittent high water table; low bearing capacity; may have shrink-swell clay in subsoil	high water table			
8 - 15%		C	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high				

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			USE POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS FOR		SELECTED USES		
MAP. UNIT SYMBOL SOIL NAME SLOPE	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	EROSION HAZARD K Factor (surface/subsoil) HYDROLOGIC GROUP	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT USING CENTRAL WATER AND CENTRAL SEWER	DEVELOPMENT USING CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY (HARDWOOD)	LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASS
415A**	Very deep, moderately well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils with intermittent high water tables on colluvial benches and toeslopes; developed in recent colluvium from crystalline uplands	Slight	FAIR	POOR	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Seneca Variant loam		0.37, 0.28	intermittent high water table; low bearing capacity when wet	high water table			
0-2%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
415B**	Very deep, moderately well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils with intermittent high water tables on colluvial benches and toeslopes; developed in recent colluvium from crystalline uplands	Moderate	FAIR	POOR	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Seneca Variant loam		0.37, 0.28	intermittent high water table; low bearing capacity when wet	high water table			
2 - 7%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
415C**	Very deep, moderately well drained, yellowish-brown loamy soils with intermittent high water tables on colluvial benches and toeslopes; developed in recent colluvium from crystalline uplands	Moderate	FAIR	POOR	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
Seneca Variant loam		0.37, 0.28	intermittent high water table; low bearing capacity when wet	high water table			
7 - 15%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
416B**	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown to reddish-brown silty soils on colluvial benches and toeslopes; developed in recent colluvium and local wash from acid rock materials	Moderate	GOOD	MARGINAL	PRIME CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	
Meadowville Variant silt loam		0.37, 0.32	Bearing Capacity: moderate	landscape position			
2 - 7%		B	Shrink-swell Potential: low				
416C**	Very deep, well drained, yellowish-brown to reddish-brown silty soils on colluvial benches and toeslopes; developed in recent colluvium and local wash from acid rock materials	Moderate	GOOD	MARGINAL	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATELY HIGH	
Meadowville Variant silt loam		0.37, 0.32	Bearing Capacity: moderate	landscape position			
7 - 15%		B	Shrink-swell Potential: low				
417B**	Very deep, well drained, brown loamy soils on colluvial benches and toeslopes; developed in recent colluvium from basic crystalline rock materials	Moderate	GOOD	MARGINAL	PRIME CROPLAND	HIGH	
Middleburg Variant loam		0.37, 0.28	Bearing Capacity: moderate	landscape position			
2 - 7%		B	Shrink-swell Potential: low				

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417C** Middleburg Variant loam 7- 15%	Very deep, well drained, brown loamy soils on colluvial benches and toeslopes; developed in recent colluvium from basic crystalline rock materials	Moderate 0.37, 0.28 B	GOOD Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	MARGINAL landscape position	SECONDARY CROPLAND	HIGH	
420E** Tankerville loam, extremely stony 25 - 45%	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown coarse-loamy soils on very steep backslopes; 3 – 15% surface stones; developed in residuum from granite, schist and gneiss	Very high 0.28, 0.24 C	VERY POOR shallow to rock; very steep slopes; stones Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED shallow to rock very steep slopes	NOT SUITED	LOW	
420F** Tankerville loam, extremely stony 45 - 65%	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown coarse-loamy soils on very steep backslopes; 3– 15% surface stones; developed in residuum from granite, schist and gneiss	Very high 0.28, 0.24 C	VERY POOR shallow to rock; very steep slopes; stones Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED shallow to rock very steep slopes	NOT SUITED	LOW	
425C** Hazel fine sandy loam 7- 15%	Moderately deep, excessively drained, yellowish-brown coarse-loamy soils on sloping summits and backslopes; developed in residuum from arkosic sandstone and meta-graywacke	Moderate 0.24, 0.24 B	FAIR shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock	SECONDARY CROPLAND	LOW	
425D** Hazel fine sandy loam 15- 25%	Moderately deep, excessively drained, yellowish-brown coarse-loamy soils on moderately steep backslopes; developed in residuum from arkosic sandstone and meta-graywacke	High 0.24, 0.24 B	FAIR shallow to rock; steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock steep slopes	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	
425E** Hazel fine sandy loam 25- 45%	Moderately deep, excessively drained, yellowish-brown coarse-loamy soils on steep backslopes; developed in residuum from arkosic sandstone and meta-graywacke	Very High 0.24, 0.24 B	POOR shallow to rock; very steep slopes Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	NOT SUITED shallow to rock very steep slopes	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	
430B** Chestnut sandy loam 2 - 7%	Moderately deep, well drained, dark brown coarse-loamy soil on summits and gently sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from coarse-grained granite	Moderate 0.24, 0.24 B	FAIR shallow to rock Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low	POOR shallow to rock	PRIME CROPLAND	LOW	

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430C**	Moderately deep, well drained, dark brown coarse-loamy soil on summits and strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from coarse-grained granite	Moderate	FAIR	POOR	SECONDARY CROPLAND	LOW	
Chestnut sandy loam		0.24, 0.24	shallow to rock; steep slopes	shallow to rock; steep slopes			
7 - 15%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
430D**	Moderately deep, well drained, dark brown coarse-loamy soil on moderately steep backslopes; developed in residuum from coarse-grained granite;	High	POOR	POOR	PRIME PASTURE	LOW	
Chestnut sandy loam		0.24, 0.24	shallow to rock; steep slopes	shallow to rock steep slopes			
15 - 25%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
430E**	Moderately deep, well drained, dark brown coarse-loamy soil on steep backslopes; developed in residuum from coarse-grained granite	Very high	VERY POOR	NOT SUITED	SECONDARY PASTURE	LOW	
Chestnut sandy loam		0.24, 0.24	very steep slopes; shallow to rock	shallow to rock very steep slopes			
25 - 50%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				
430E3**	Moderately deep, well drained, dark brown, coarse-loamy soil on steep backslopes; most of the topsoil and subsoil has been eroded off, developed in residuum from coarse-grained granite	Very High	VERY POOR	NOT SUITED	NOT SUITED	LOW	
Chestnut sandy loam; severely eroded		0.24, 0.24	very steep slopes; shallow to rock; severely eroded	very steep slopes Shallow to rock			
25 - 50%		C	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate				
434B**	Very deep, moderately well drained, yellowish-red clayey soils on summits and gently sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from sericite,biotite schists and meta-monzanite granite	Moderate	FAIR	POOR	PRIME CROPLAND	LOW	
Yellowbottom Variant loam		0.43, 0.28	intermittent high water table	high water table			
3 - 8%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate				
434C**	Very deep, moderately well drained, yellowish-red clayey soils on strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from sericite, biotite schists and meta-monzanite granite	Moderate	FAIR	POOR	SECONDARY CROPLAND	LOW	
Yellowbottom Variant loam		0.43, 0.28	intermittent high water table	high water table			
8 - 15%		B	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: moderate				

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438B** Swampoodle Variant loam 2 - 7%	Very deep, somewhat poorly drained, brownish- yellow loamy soils with high water tables on broad summits and slight depressions; may have shrink-swell clay in subsoil; developed in local colluvium and residuum from granitic rocks; may have HYDRIC soil inclusions	Moderate 0.28, 0.28 C	VERY POOR high water table; possible shrink-swell clays Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high	NOT SUITED high water table	PRIME PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	
475A** Tinpot loam 0-3%	Very deep, moderately well to somewhat poorly drained, yellowish-red, dense clayey soils on nearly level summits; developed in residuum from Triassic conglomerate, shale and fine-grained sandstone	Slight 0.37, 0.28 C	FAIR high water table Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high	POOR high water table percs very slowly	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
475B** Tinpot loam 3 - 8%	Very deep, moderately well to somewhat poorly drained yellowish-red dense clayey soils on gently sloping summits; developed in residuum from Triassic conglomerate, shale and fine-grained sandstone	Moderate 0.37, 0.28 C	FAIR high water table Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high	POOR high water table; percs very slowly	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
475C** Tinpot loam 8 - 15%	Very deep, moderately well to somewhat poorly drained, yellowish-red, dense clayey soils on strongly sloping backslopes; developed in residuum from Triassic conglomerate, shale and fine-grained sandstone	Moderate 0.37, 0.28 C	FAIR high water table Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high	POOR high watertable; percs very slowly	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
481B** Brumbaugh Variant loam 2 - 7%	Very deep, moderately well drained, light yellowish-brown to strong brown clayey soils on footslopes and toeslopes of mountains and in broad gently sloping interfluves; semi-rounded stones make up 5-50% of the soil; developed in old mountain colluvium from mixed acidic and basic rocks	Moderate 0.28, 0.20 B	FAIR intermittent high water table; low bearing capacity when wet due to shrink-swell clays Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high	POOR high water table	SECONDARY CROPLAND	MODERATE	
482B** Scattersville Variant loam 2 - 7%	Very deep, somewhat poorly drained, brownish yellow and gray clayey soils on gently sloping footslopes; developed in colluvium from felsic to mafic rock	Moderate 0.37, 0.28 C	VERY POOR high water table; low bearing capacity when wet Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high	NOT SUITED high water table	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	

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493A**	Very deep, somewhat poorly drained, yellowish-brown clayey soils with high water tables on nearly level, low terraces along major streams; developed in old alluvium washed from uplands underlain by a wide variety of rocks common to the county	Slight	VERY POOR	NOT SUITED	SECONDARY PASTURE	MODERATELY LOW	
Delanco Variant loam		0.28, 0.28	high water table; low bearing capacity whe wet; shrink-swell clay	high water table			
0 - 2%		C	Bearing Capacity: low Shrink-swell Potential: high				
520F**	Moderately deep, well drained, strong brown coarse-loamy soils on very steep backslopes; 15% or more surface stones; developed in residuum from granite, schist and gneiss	Very high	VERY POOR	NOT SUITED	NOT SUITED	LOW	
Tankerville loam, rubbly		0.28, 0.24	shallow to rock; very steep slopes; stones	shallow to rock very steep slopes			
45 - 65%		C	Bearing Capacity: moderate Shrink-swell Potential: low				

